FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Parliament Chairmen to Meet in Nov [BTA] AA 1

ALBANIA

MAterials on Trade Visit of Romania to Tirana B 1
Trade Protocol for 1984 B 1
Bekteshi Receives Romanians B 1
Bekteshi Meets Pungan B 1
Delegation Departs B 2
'Refugees' Say Former Hoxha Ministers Executed [AFP] B 2
Further Reportage on Activities of Alia B 2
Continues Tepelene District Tour B 2
Leaves Tepelene for Gjirokaster B 4
Speaks at Rally B 5

BULGARIA

Party, State Leaders Discuss CEMA Session Report C 1
BTA Reviews Economic Cooperation With USSR C 1
USSR Marshal D.F. Ustinov To Receive Award C 2
Bozhinov Departs for Budapest 2 November C 2
Transportation Minister Returns From Hungary C 3
Talks Held With Romanian Domestic Trade Minister C 3
Balev Receives DPRK Trade Union Delegation C 3
Report on Speech by Yordanov at UNESCO Session C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Nov]
BTA Cites Italian Press on Antonov Case C 5
Zhivkov Sends Message to Youth Peace Meeting C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 Oct]
Report on Communique C 6
Zhivkov, Others at Brezhnev Plant Anniversary C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Great October Socialist Revolution Activities D 1
Leaders Attend Ceremony D 1
Soviet Envoy's Reception D 1
Haman Addresses Rally D 2
Editorial Urges Struggle Against Hostile Views D 9
[RUDE PRAVO 2 Nov]
Allegations of Church Harassment Denied D 11
Lenart, Colotka Attend Bratislava Ceremony D 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG TV on Soviet Short-Range Missiles in GDR E 1
[Mainz ZDF TV]
Peace Activists Arrested in East Berlin E 1
[DPA]
Honecker-Kohl Exchange on Missiles Discussed E 1
Education Minister Addresses Meeting in Cuba E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Nov]
Mittag, French Official on Economic Cooperation E 4
Axen Receives Israeli CP Official Khenin E 4
Gen Heinz Hoffmann Praises Border Troops E 5
Briefs: Deputy Minister in China; E 5
Sugar Beet Harvest

HUNGARY

MSZMP Condolence on Radishov's Death F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 2 Nov]
Lazar Inaugurates Nuclear Power Plant F 1
Briefs: New Envoy to Mozambique; F 2
Losonci Decorates Gyenes;
Ambassador to U.S.

POLAND

Minister Wiejacz Presents Protest to U.S. Envoy G 1
'Precis' of Note G 1
PAP Views 'Continued U.S. Interference' G 3
TV Cites Harm Caused by U.S. Sanctions G 3
Debt Rescheduling Agreement Signed in Luxembourg G 4
Government Issues Communique on Rationing G 4
Jaruzelski Signs Resolution on Literary Fund G 7
Authorities Bring Charges Against KOR Members [DPA] G 7
Father Jankowski Summoned Again by Prosecutor G 8
[Vatican City]
Seventh National Defense League Congress Held G 8
Orzechowski Addresses Session G 8
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 29/30 Oct]
General Tuczapski Speaks G 10
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 29/30 Oct]
Wiejacz Views Arms Race, Soviet Proposals G 12
Interior Ministry Official on Amnesty Law G 14
Orzechowski Interviewed on Marxist Values G 14
Pawlowska Views Society's Pluralism, Church G 15
[TRYBUNA LUDU 29/30 Oct]
Glemp, Church Officials Visit Vatican, Hungary G 16
Pope Receives Glemp, Others G 16
Glemp Delegation Returns Home G 16

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on SFRY Official Visit	H	1
Wreath-Laying Ceremony	H	1
Spiljak-Ceausescu Talks	H	1
Visit to Ploiesti Enterprise	H	2
Pungan-Bojanovic Economic Talks	H	3
International TU Session Begins in Bucharest	H	3
Ceausescu Receives Departing DPRK Envoy	H	3
Ceausescu Receives New British Ambassador	H	3

YUGOSLAVIA

Albanian-Emigres Demonstration Protested	I	1
Planinc Receives EC Envoy Credentials	I	1
Kosovo Defense Center Foundation Stone Laid	I	1
LCY Presidium Members Meet Press Representatives	I	1
Increased 1983 Federal Budget Proposed	I	2
Republic, Provinces Chamber Debates Economy	I	3
Defense Committees Discuss Fire Protection	I	4
Ckrebic at Plenum on Economic Stabilization	I	4
Briefs: Yugoslav-Czechoslovak Commodity Trade; Srzentic in Denmark; Agreement With Angolan Writers	I	6

WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENT CHAIRMEN TO MEET IN NOV

AU031837 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] In accordance with the agreement reached a consultative meeting of the chairman of the parliaments of the Warsaw treaty member-states is due to be held in Sofia in the first half of November.

MATERIALS ON TRADE VISIT OF ROMANIA TO TIRANA

Trade Protocol for 1984

AU012103 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] A protocol for goods exchanges and payments for 1984 between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed in Tirana today. For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, and for the Romanian side by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Taking part in the signing ceremony were Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and members of both delegations. Also present was Aldea Militaru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Tirana.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Socialist Republic of Romania chrome ore and concentrate, bauxites, coal, copper wires, sulfur, textile goods, tobacco, cigarettes, and other things. It will import chemical raw materials, materials and equipment needed for the petroleum industry, various machinery and parts, lubricating oils, and other things.

Bekteshi Receives Romanians

AU022116 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received this morning the government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The meeting was attended by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Aldea Militaru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Bekteshi Meets Pungan

AU022118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, AGERPRES 2/11/1983 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, now in Tirana for negotiations on the conclusion of a commercial protocol for 1984, conducted talks with Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the continuous development of the economic relations between Romania and Albania.

At the same time, the two sides' wish was expressed to work to further increase and diversify economic exchanges on the basis of the principles of equality of rights and mutual advantage, to strengthen friendship between the Romanian and Albanian peoples.

In that context, the two sides considered that the development of the Romanian-Albanian economic relations met the interests of the Romanian and Albanian peoples, of the cause of international pence and cooperation.

Delegation Departs

AU022120 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, left Albania today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, and others. Aldea Militaru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

'REFUGEES' SAY FORMER HOXHA MINISTERS EXECUTED

NC031945 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Athens, Nov 3 (AFP) -- Albanian leader Enver Hoxha recently had three of his former ministers and a top security official executed on charges of being Soviet, U.S., and Yugoslav agents, the "Central Committee of the North Ipirotes struggle" said here today.

The committee, which represents refugees from the Albanian territory of Northern Ipiros -- whose population is said to be mainly of Greek origin -- based its statement on the evidence of Greco-Albanian refugees living in Athens.

The dead men were named as former Interior Minister Pecor Shehu, former Health Minister Llambi Zicishti, former Defence Minister Kadri Hazbiu, and the security governor of the southwestern city of Vlora, Llambi Percinsk.

The widow of Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu, whose suicide was announced in 1981, former Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, and the mayor of Dur Resi in western Albania, Mialaki Zicishti, were sentenced on the same charges to 25 years' imprisonment each, the committee said.

It added, however, that it did not know whether the reports were true or false. The committee quoted the refugees, who wanted to remain anonymous because they still have relatives in Albania, as saying Albanians learned of the sentences and executions last September when officials announced them in schools, factories, and farm cooperatives, describing the accused as "enemies of the people."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF ALIA

Continues Tepelene District Tour

AU020853 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Nov 83

["From the Visits of Comrade Ramiz Alia in Tepelene District -- Warm Meeting With the People in Progonat" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 2 (ATA) -- In continuation of the visits in Tepelene District, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Muho Asllani; the member of the Central Committee of the party Pirro Kondi; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj; and the first secretary of the party committee of the district Manxhar Binaj; and the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Hasan Musta, went for a visit in the "Xheladin Beqiri" agricultural cooperative of Progonat.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades met and warmly greeted the cooperativists, veterans, teachers, Young Pioneers and children, who cheered for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

A warm talk began in the square of the village. The secretary of the party bureau of the cooperative Cramos Ruci informs Comrade Ramiz Alia on the economic-social development of the cooperative which has realized the plan of grain, milk, meat and wool production for the three years of the five year plan. New perspectives will be opened to this cooperative as it will be specialized in livestock raising.

Amidst the applauses and cheers of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. He congratulated and greeted the inhabitants of this zone on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. As soon as one arrives in the mountains of Kurvelesh, he said, the history of these brave and freedom-loving people with ancient patriotic and militant traditions unfolds. These militant traditions of this zone and of all the people have been evaluated and promoted by the party.

After meationing the contribution made by the people of this zone over the antifascist national liberation war, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on the transformations made in Kurvelesh both in the economy and other sectors of life, in the raising of the material and cultural well-being of the working people.

Then he spoke on some problems of the present international situation.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed his conviction that the agricultural cooperative of Progonat will carry forward these successes and wished them further progress in livestock, fruit-growing and other sectors of production and life.

The talk with Comrade Ramiz Alia was followed with attention.

The inhabitants of this zone saw off with love Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades accompanying him. All wished "best regards to Comrade Enver Hoxha from the people of Kurvelesh. We shall be always vanguards, loyal to the party."

Visit to the Museum House of Selam Musai in Salaria

Yesterday Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him sent to "Selam Musai" agricultural cooperative of Dukaj in the village of Salaria. Cooperativists, young men and women, etc. had come out to welcome them.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets and embraces them.

"We are very glad to have you among us," says Daut Muci, nephew of Selam Musai (distinguished fighter for freedom and independence, hero of the people.) The people of Salaria are closely united round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha the head.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades went to the museum house of the hero of the people, Selam Musai, which through relicts, documents, and photos reflects the life and the outstanding patriotic activity of the hero. Anyone who sees these materials recalls the glorious history, the struggles for freedom such as the epopee of Vlora in 1920, the meeting of Selam Musai with the other outstanding patriot Cerciz Topulli and with other fighters for freedom and many other unforgettable events.

"This museum is very good," Comrade Ramiz Alia says to those present. It serves the education of the working masses. The struggle of our ancestors has given strength to the people in the struggle for liberation yesterday and in the construction of socialism at present. The heroism of these popular fighters and leaders inspires everyone.

Leaving, Comrade Ramiz Alia greets wholeheartedly with all those present.

Leaves Tepelene for Gjirokaster

AU030942 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 3 (ATA) -- The secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Muho Asllani, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Pirro Kondi, the chairman of the state planning commission, Harilla Papajorgji and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, left the Tepelene district and arrived for a visit in the Gjirokaster district yesterday.

At the city of Tepelene, Comrade Ramiz Alia was seen off with love by thousands of inhabitants. A girl departs from a large group of children and presents Comrade Ramiz Alia with a bouquet of flowers saying, "Give it to Uncle Enver."

The main road of the museum city of Gjirokaster was crowded by thousands of people who had come out to wish welcome to Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was received by the first secretary of the district party committee Elmaz Puto, and the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Nedin Hoxha.

A grand popular rally was organised on this occasion in the "Cerciz Topulli" square.

Amidst the great revolutionary enthusiasm, the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia who greeted the people of Gjirokaster on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government and in the name of our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

His speech was listened to attentively and was often punctuated by the enthusiastic acclamations, "Party, Enver-we are always ready."

After the meeting Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades accompanying him went to the martyrs' graves of the district.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Muho Asllani laid a wreath at the obelisk devoted to the immortal deed of the martyrs, in a sign of profound honour and respect for them.

Thousands of cooperativists from all the villages of Lunxheria, from Kardhiqi and Zagoria, workers of the "Muzafer Asqeriu" and "Lunxheria", agricultural enterprises gathered joyously in the villages of Erind. Comrade Ramiz Alia and the persons accompanying him went among these patriotic hard-working and education-loving people yesterday.

The chairman of the cooperative of Erind, the hero of socialist labour, Timo Muci, reported on the work done by the cooperativists and the results achieved in all the fields of life. They have fulfilled and overfulfilled the production plan of the grains, vegetables, milk, meat, grape, etc., of the 3 years of the five-year plan.

Then representatives of "Lunxheria" agricultural enterprise, aged people, young men and women took the floor. They spoke of the great socialist transformations that have taken place during the years of the people's power in different sectors.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. It is a joy for me, he said, when I see that you, from the youth to the aged people, are so enthusiastic and have achieved so many successes. This is an expression of the great deed of the party, of that all-round development made first of all in the field of economy, in the educational and cultural elevation of the people. It is a great pleasure to come here, in the beautiful Lunxheria, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has called it beautiful not only as for its nature but especially as for its people, who know to work, create and live.

After speaking of some problems of the present-day international situation Comrade Ramiz Alia wished in conclusion the people of Lunxheria ever greater successes in all the fields, joy and happiness in their families.

The talk of Comrade Ramiz Alia was followed with great attention.

He was seen off with the heartfealt wish: "Send many, many regards to Comrade Enver. May he live long for the good of the party, people and homeland."

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades accompanying him attended the concert given by the amateur and professional artists of the district in the kino-theater of the Gjirokaster city, yesterday evening.

All the artists sang with love and pathos to the party and homeland to Comrade Enver Hoxha, to the beautiful days of socialism.

Speaks at Rally

AU031013 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Report on speech given by Ramiz Alia, member of the Central Committee of the AWP, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, in Gjirokaster on 2 Nov]

[Text] Tirana, November 3 (ATA) -- I am very glad, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others in his speech, to be among you today, in the fold of the brave, industrious and patriotic people of hero Gjirokaster that is known far and wide in the country for the struggle waged by its sons and daughters for freedom and progress, in the fold of Gjirokaster that became so beloved and dear to every Albanian heart, because it gave birth to and reared the most respected son of our people, the founder of the party and our people's power, the wise and farsighted leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

It is a great pleasure for me to convey to you on this occasion, the working people of Gjirokaster, the most cordial greetings and the best wishes of the Central Committee of the party, the government, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and particularly of our beloved Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Further on, after speaking of the patriotism, the thirst for knowledge and schooling, progress and culture of the sons and daughters of Gjirokaster as well as about the transformations that have taken place in this district just as far and wide Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that only one week separates us from the great historic event, November 8, 1941, the day when 42 years ago, in the conditions of the most savage fascist terror, Comrade Enver Hoxha, with the most consistent Albanian communists, founded the heroic Communist Party of Albania.

The founding of the party was an imperative demand of the time. The building of the Marxist-Leninist party, that marched and continues to march since the first day of its founding and constantly on the correct revolutionary road, was a deed of the Albanian Communists, it was a deed of the titanic and wise, courageous and resolute struggle and activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha. That is why, our entire people, workers and peasants, have always considered the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha as one and inseparable. History itself linked them indisolubly.

The people, stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia, saw themselves in the party. They saw in its line and program their own interests and aspirations. Through their experience, the people were gradually convinced that the party was as good as its words, and what it said it turned into reality.

The party launched the armed uprising through some small actions, but soon, the partisan formations of the National Liberation Army increased like an avalanche from cettas to battalions, from brigades to divisions and army corps. In the heat of their struggle there were burnt the occupiers and traitors, the country was liberated and the people's power was established. The new, free and independent life began, the great transformations that would make the life of the people better, more beautiful, happier, began. There was created the socialist industry which today provides in 57 hours the whole production industry turned out in 1938. Agriculture was completely collectivized. This increased the well-being in our countryside and guaranteed the modern organisation, on scientific basis of the agricultural production which, today is about 5 times larger than the pre-war production. The education of the people assumed a mass character and had no restrictions. The people everywhere, in the town and countryside, live free and enjoy the present and the completely guaranteed future.

That is why the people owe everything to this party, that brought them from darkness into light and that made winter as spring. This wonder is a deed of the mind and toil of the people, it is a deed of the correct line of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said that under the leadership of the party great results are being attained in industry, agriculture, education, culture and health service, which show that the plan of 1983 will be realised successfully. This is of special importance if we bear in mind that the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan of 1983 creates the favourable conditions for a good beginning of the work for 1984, which is also the year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

These victories, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, are result of the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party. Due to these victories and the clear prospects indicated by the party, our people are happy and optimistically look forward to the future. In our country there is no stagnation, recession, unemployment, inflation, price rise as it happens in the capitalist and revisionist countries; on the contrary, production constantly increases, there is stability and progress everywhere.

The sound situation and the economic results, he said further on, have made and continue to make the political situation at home sounder. The situation in our country is characterized by a steel unity of the whole people round the party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

The forging of the party-people unity is one of our greatest victories, source of all the hitherto successes and guarantee for all the successes we will attain in the future.

Five years ago, the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha stated at this square that the unity of the party with the people must always be a steel unity. There must be no crack in this unity. We have marched and will always march forward. The further strengthening of this unity, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, serves the profound understanding of the political, ideological, economic and social problems, serves the correct waging of the class struggle, both against the enemies and the alien hangovers in the consciousness of the working people, the education of the people patiently and convincingly, serves the strengthening of the unity. That is why we must preserve this steel unity like the apple of our eyes, we must not allow it to be impaired from anything and for any moment.

Strengthening of the unity means constant consolidation of the party and its levels, first of all the strengthening of the power that emerged from the partisan war, and which has deep roots in the people. We must consolidate in all the links and levels this power, the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which has always expressed and defended the line of the party and has embodied and embodies the interests of the broad masses of the people.

Everything in Albania is made for our working man and in his name because the power is in the hands of the people. The country has been changed into a country without taxes, with free education and health service, with a quaranteed and quiet life, into a country fully independent and with a stable economy, which lays the hand to nobody for nothing. In the present turbulent world, Albania defends its correct road and marches forward resolutely, being always vigilant.

We must never forget that imperialists and revisionists have Socialist Albania like a thorn in their flesh, hence, they hatch up plots against it. Therefore, we should strengthen constantly the combatant readiness and training of all the soldier people.

The correct Marxist-Leninist policy that our party has pursued and pursues in regard to the national question has always played a very important role in steeling the unity of our people.

Consistently applying this policy, the population of the Greek minority in Socialist Albania enjoys all the rights and freedoms, together with the Albanian people in their common homeland.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally have always taken care that the life and the well-being in Dropull and in the entire zone of the minority, flourish and increase, just like all over the country. In the future too, it will take care that the zone of the minority prosper further. The party will continue to take care of everything that has to do with the development of the Greek mother tongue, of the traditions and folklore, of the educational, cultural and health development. There has never and will never be national repression in Albania, neither privation of the freedom of the individual, or persecution of the creation, science and progress. The interests of the state are in concordance with those of the citizen, the interests of the collective agree with the interests of the individuals.

Our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, marches forward surely on the road of the successful construction of socialism, at a time when the political situation in the world continues to be complicated and when new tensions and conflicts have seriously threatened the international peace and security.

The main cause of the aggravation of the international situation are the United States of America and the Soviet Union, whose foreign policy, militarist and adventurous course is stirring up daily the danger of a new destructive war.

The aggressive policy of imperialism and social-imperialism has met with the increasing opposition of the working class and the peoples. The revolutionary movement of the peoples for national and social liberation is the fundamental tendency of our epoch and it can be never stopped. The Albanian people have supported and will always support the just struggle of the peoples for liberation, in defence of the national independence and sovereignty, against American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the other reactionary forces.

Under the leadership of its Party of Labour, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, by recognising and evaluating correctly the international situations, Socialist Albania has followed and follows a principled foreign policy. Based on the realistic and objective treatment of the facts and events in the world and being led always by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our country adopts stands in the service of the consolidation of the freedom and independence of the homeland, the further strengthening of the attained victories in the construction of socialism, peace and security in the world. Our people have been and always will be against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, they have fought and will fight to denounce with determination the aggressive and expansionist policy of these two greatest and fiercest enemies of the peoples.

At the same time, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, our people will make all their efforts to preserve and develop the relations of good-neighbourliness with the neighbouring countries and with all the other countries that wish the same.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS DISCUSS CEMA SESSION REPORT

AU032007 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 3 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers discussed the paper of Bulgaria's delegation led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the results of the work of the 37th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held October 18 through 20, 1983, in Berlin.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers think that the decisions adopted are of great importance ofr the further intensification of progress, for raising the role of cooperation for the progressive socio-economic development of the CMEA countries, for the efficient solution to the fuel and raw material problem and substantial raising of the level of material-technical base in agriculture, for increasing the production of consumer goods and raising the living standards of the socialist community countries.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers highly esteem the declaration adopted by the governmental leaders of the CMEA member-countries against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and fully back up the readiness expressed by them at the session to curb and halt the course of nuclear arms race, of stepping up the thermonuclear war danger, purshed by the USA jointly with the most reactionary representatives of other countries, members of NATO.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers underlined the importance of the work done during the session for completing the preparations of the economic summit of the CMEA member-countries.

BTA REVIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU031140 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 3 (BTA) -- Having started three and a half decades ago with the exchange of specialists and experience, at present the scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria has become one of the most important factors for the stable economic and social development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In short terms Bulgaria saw the construction of hundreds of enterprises and the manufacture of various machines, equipment and instruments has been mastered. New materials and highly efficient technologies have been invented. The eight thousand or more complete sets of scientific and technological documentation received from the Soviet Union saved the Bulgarian specialists an enormous amount of designing and engineering efforts. From 1946 to 1982 more than 17,000 Bulgarian students taught in the Soviet Union, 1,900 young people did their post graduate work there and another 5,200 specialization in various spheres. [sentence as received] It was with assistance from the Soviet scientists that the most advanced scientific fields began developing in Bulgaria, such as nuclear physics and power generation, physics of the semi-conductors, the electronic industry and chemistry of the polymers, molecular biology, space researches, etc.

The signing of 1979 of the general scheme for specialization and cooperation in material production marked a qualitatively new state in bilateral production marked a qualitatively new state in bilateral scientific and technological cooperation -- the stage of integration. This stage consisted mainly of implementing a long-term coordinated scientific and technological policy, of specialization and cooperation between a large number of organizations which joined efforts in both research work and in the transfer of techno-scientific achievements into practice.

In 1982 two hundred Soviet and one hundred and fifty Bulgarian research institutes were jointly engaged on five hundred and forty themes from various spheres of the national economy, which were themes of interest for both countries.

Joint work in the sphere of mechanical engineering, for instance, resulted in the making of high-performance lathes, including such of digital-programme control, aggregate machines and automatic technological lines. Successfully passed also the trials in one of the plants in the city of Kharkov of a robot for aggregate machines designed by specialists from the two countries which is currently being transferred into manufacture in the works for roboequipment in the Bulgarian city of Stara Zagora. The manufacture of the harvester "Don" for the gathering of grain crops, too, is already in its last stages of preparation for production. The Soviet side has undertaken the manufacture of automatic lines, while the Bulgarian -- of industrial robots for its manufacture.

Among the other joint achievements is the multipositional carriage machine making casts for the car-making and the tractor-making industries after the Bulgarian method of counter-pressure casting. It increases labour efficiency more than 1.5 times and makes it possible and easy to automatize casting operations. More than twenty joint products were transferred into practices last year in the electronic and the electro-engineering industry.

A Bulgaro-Soviet team invented a method which enhances the resistance of welded parts three to eight times, as well as a new technology for the welding of large-size reservoirs.

The number of joint Bulgaro-Soviet establishments, too, is growing: the institute for scientific servicing of production programmes for automatization -- "Interprograma," the science-and-production association of "Electronistrument," and designing office of "Sovbolgartsvetmet", the science-and-production laboratory of roboequipment for the welding productions, science-and-laborstory for powder metallurgy and compositional materials.

USSR MARSHAL D.F. USTINOV TO RECEIVE AWARD

AU012025 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- The State Council has issued a decree for awarding for a second time Mr Dmitriy Fyodorovich Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of defence of the USSR the Order of Georgi Dimitrov for his services rendered and his personal contribution to the deepening of the all-round cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, between the Soviet and the Bulgarian people, for strengthening the friendship and the combat union between the Armies of the fraternal socialist community countries and on his 75th birthday.

BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST 2 NOVEMBER

AU022113 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] On 2 November Comrade Todor Bozhinov departed for Budapest where he will take part in celebrations marking the commissioning of the first Hungarian nuclear electric plant constructed with the decisive assistance of the USSR and the general efforts of the socialist countries that have signed the Treaty on International Production Sharing and Specialization in Nuclear Power Supply.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM HUNGARY

AU032016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] On 3 November Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and the delegation led by him returned from Hungary, where they visited at the invitation of Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation [title as heard]. A protocol on the basic trends of further cooperation in the area of transportation until 1990 was signed.

TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIAN DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER

AU032013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] A pleanary meeting of the delegation of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services and the delegation of the Ministry of Domestic Trade of Romania that is visiting our country took place in Sofia. It was noted that during the current year the two ministries will exchange goods to the tune of almost 840 million, which will facilitate better supply of the two countries' markets. An agreement was reached on increasing the mutual trade exchange during the next year and on utilizing a different form of trade exchange -- between department stores, between various border cities, and between various economic organizations. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Georgi Karamanev, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, and the Romanian delegation by Ana Muresan, minister of domestic trade.

BALEV RECEIVES DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU022136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] On 2 November Comrade Milko Balev received the delegation of the United Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee led by (Ching Bon Chwe), its chairman which is making a friendly visit to Bulgaria. It was pointed out in the talks that relations between Bulgaria the the DPRK are developing along an ascending line on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The leader of the Korean delegation briefed Comrade Valev on the deterioration of the situation in the Korean peninsula as a result of U.S. efforts to found an aggressive military alliance in the area. Comrade Milko Balev briefed the guests on the main tasks implemented by the Bulgarian Communists and working people at the present moment as a result of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Comrade Petur Dyulgerov attended the meeting.

REPORT ON SPEECH BY YORDANOV AT UNESCO SESSION

AU021933 Sovia RABOTNICHSKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] Paris, 31 October (BTA correspondent) -- At today's plenary session of the 22d UNESCO General Conference, Georgi Yordanov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee of Culture, delivered a major speech.

Georgi Yordanov stressed the following: The present session of the UNESCO General Conference is being convened at a difficult time for all mankind. The actions of the countries and forces preparing for the deployment of new nuclear missiles on West European territories and following a militarist policy represent an exceptionally great danger for world peace.

For the past few days we have witnessed an armed U.S. aggression against a small and defenseless people -- the people of Grenada. The world reacted with indignation at this attempt against the norms of international law. This is why we insist that the intervention in Grenada be stopped immediately.

Naturally, we have no lost our faith in commonsense, the speaker pointed out. The existence of the human race and peace are in our own hands.

The Bulgarian delegation leader recalled the words of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, that peace can and must be preserved, that detente can and must be preserved and promoted. This is the lofty goal that the proposals of the Bulgarian state leader serve in asking that the Balkans become a nuclear-free zone, a zone of mutual trust and good-neighborly cooperation.

Any unprejudiced person is aware that the implementation of a complex of proposals submitted by the socialist countries at their forums in Prague, Moscow, Berlin, and Sofia would avert the nuclear threat and open the path of a direct, hopeful and peaceful dialogue between countries and peoples, toward the restoration of detente, and toward a useful exchange of material and intellectual values, Georgi Yordanov further stated. To unite people for the sake of peace and mankind's prosperity -- this is the main factor that should determine the policy of states.

The speaker continued as follows: UNESCO possesses strong tools tested by the experience of life, tools in the fields of education, science, and culture, of mass communications and information. These tools should serve peace and the people's well-being. The positive balance of the last 3 years that have elapsed since the previous General Conference justifies this remark. With purposeful efforts the member-states must further enrich their mutual exchange of intellectual values and confirm their spirit of mutual respect and understanding.

Georgi Yordanov further specified Bulgaria's stand on the basic documents of the international organization for the forthcoming years. He pointed out that the Bulgarian delegation is submitting a number of draft resolutions for discussion in the hope that they will contribute to the development of the programs and to future UNESCO activities.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation dwelled on our country's contribution to the worldwide cultural treasury and added that our country is one of the most ancient European states.

Bulgaria has been host to the international "Banner of Peace" assembly, to the Sofia meeting of writers from all over the world under the slogan "Peace -- Hope of Our Planet," as well as to other authoritative festivals and meetings of creative artists, cultural workers, scientists, educational workers, and others, Georgi Yordanov pointed out.

It is a well-known fact that the active participation in UNESCO activities is an expression of the principled, peace-loving policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy of peace and good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, a policy that favors the broadest, mutually advantageous international cooperation.

Bulgaria's presence and prestige within UNESCO are inseparable from the name and cause of Lyudmila Zhivkova, the unforgettable daughter of the Bulgarian people, Georgi

Yordanov declared. She devoted her talent, her strength, and her inspiration to the mutual acquaintance of the peoples with culture and arts, as a hopeful method for the consolidation of understanding and cooperation throughout the world. The international movement of children and youth for unity, creativity, and beauty, established at her initiative, is enjoying the wide support of the progressive public throughout the world.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation closed his statement by calling upon the participants in the 22nd UNESCO General Conference to devote their efforts to achievement that the results of this forum's work may be adequate for the aspirations of people who are striving for a world free from the nightmare of nuclear war, a world where intellectual dialogue, mutual trust among men, and social progress under peaceful skies prevail.

BTA CITES ITALIAN PRESS ON ANTONOV CASE

AU022112 Sofia BTA in English 1943 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Rome, Nov 2 (BTA correspondent) -- The dailies L'UNITA, PAESE SERA and LA REPUBBLICA reported that the lawyers G. Consolo and A. Larussa have again lodged a plea with the investigating magistrate Ilario Martella for the release of Sergey Antonov because of "lack of evidence".

"The demand of lawyers Consolo and Larussa" writes L'UNITA is based on the results of the latest investigation undertakings and most of all on the accusation of Ali Agca of slandering, made by Mr Martella himself. As is well known, the perpetrator of the papal assassination attempt has been accused of having vilified Antonov in connection with the alleged plan for an attempt on the life of Mr Lech Walesa. In essense Agca has invented everything falling prey to many contradictions. The false moves of the terrorists, however, do not seem to deal only with the Walesa chapter. More and new ones have been added to it lately -- on the assassination attempt on the "San Pietro" Square. The doubts in his versions are further intensified by the fact that the slayer is continuing to contradict himself while the Bulgarian Antonov "Continues to insit that he is innocent and denies of ever knowing the Turkish assassin", says L'UNITA.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO YOUTH PEACE MEETING

AU030843 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Oct 83 p 1-2

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to participants in the youth meeting: "For Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation and for Turning the Balkans Into a Nuclear-Free Zone"; read by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, at the opening session in Sofia on 30 October]

[Text] Dear young freinds: I am pleased to greet you with a cordial Bulgarian "welcome" to Bulgaria and to wish you many successes in the noble struggle for eliminating the threat of war and for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and also into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

The world public is deeply alarmed over the exacerbated international situation due to the fault of the most reactionary and war-loving imperialist forces. The decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear intermediate missiles on the territory of some West European countries is an extremely dangerous step. The peoples have condemned this decision. An unprecedented anti-war movement in Europe and in other areas in the world has emerged which is acquiring an even more powerful scope than previously.

Today everyone is aware that peace is the only reasonable alternative to nuclear disaster. The main problem at the present time is to safeguard and strengthen peace. All other social problems today are focused on this problem. On the resolution of this problem depends the freedom, independence, prosperity, and social progress, as well as the very existence, of all people and of all mankind.

By implementing the constructive joint program for strengthening peace and international security of the Warsaw Pact states, the People's Republic of Bulgaria pursues a consistent policy aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The numerous peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community are dictated by our sincere concern about the destiny of mankind and not by a wish to achieve any unilateral advantages. Only on the principles of equality and equal security can a mutually acceptable agreement at the Geneva talks be reached and a further intensification of the arms race avoided. We are convinced that the tension in international relations can only be overcome by following the path to constructive talks.

At the present moment, so fateful for mankind, the Bulgarian people are tirelessly striving to strengthen the relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation, of peace and friendship with all countries in our region. Our numerous initiatives on strengthening the climate of confidence in the Balkans are well-known. The People's Republic of Bulgaria genuinely strives and makes constant efforts for understanding with the neighboring countries, for signing broad bilateral agreements with them, including a relations code of good-neighborliness providing for further expanding and deepening cooperation in the economy, science, culture and other spheres. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active initiator and worker in the efforts for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The implementation of this idea will be in keeping with the interests of all Balkan peoples and will realistically contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Bulgaria is following with interest and attention the initiatives of the other Balkan countries undertaken by them with a view to implementing the idea on a nuclear-free Balkans.

Youth, with its insurmountable striving for unity, creativity, and beauty is in the front rank of the fighters for peace, whose number is constantly increasing. Your meeting, devoted to the struggle for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, is also a contribution to your noble cause. This meeting is an expression of the young people's determination to actively participate in the struggle for peace and a happy future. To you, the young people, belongs the future. That is why it is you who have suffered the greatest harm from the arms race and the intensification of international tension. In the name of the common goal -- preservation of peace and life on earth -- let us join all our efforts; we, the representatives of various peoples, generations, and classes and also of various professions, political ideas and destiny. We share your willpower, striving, and struggle for lasting peace and also believe that peace can and must be safeguarded and strengthened.

I wish you, dear friends, representatives of the youth of the Balkan countries and Cyprus, fruitful work and a successful conclusion to your meeting devoted to the benefit of peace, friendship, and cooperation in the Balkans in Europe and throughout the world.

Report on Communique

AU031128 Sofia BTA in English 0852 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 3 (BTA) -- A communique was published here today on the meeting of young people from the Balkan countries and Cyprus "For Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, for the Conversion of the Balkans into a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons" which ended yesterday.

It is stressed in the communique that prompted by the strivings of the Balkan peoples for social progress, national independence, peace and mutual understanding, the participants in the meeting will continue to work for the expansion of mutual cooperation, friendship and goodneighbourly relations between the Balkans peoples. The wide representation forum expressed the readiness and the willingness of the young people from the Balkan Peninsula to bakc every constructive step, undetaken in the anme of peace, friendship and cooperation, undertaken as part of the efforts at the conversion of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

They consider that under the present strained international situation, the preservation and the strengthening of peace and international security, the salvation of mankind and civilization is the most important bidding of the day. The participants in the meeting were unanimous in supporting the need of easing tensions, and in the necessity of terminating the arms race, especially terminating nuclear armaments.

They reject completely the theories of the first strike and the policy of the limited nuclear war, and declare support to the policy guaranteeing equality to all the states in international relations.

The youth of the Balkan countries and Cyprus supports the idea for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. They are aware of the importance of trust-strengthening, goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans. The young people voice confidence that the meeting of the experts from the Balkan countries in Athens next year, at which they will be discussing the question of creating a zone free of nuclear weapons in the Balkans, would contribute to the preparations of a meeting of the leaders of the Balkan countries aimed at the realization of this goal.

The participants in the meeting declare support to:

-- the efforts of the people, of all the progressive and democratic forces, as well as to the governments of the Balkan countries to convert the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, as an element of carrying through the idea for a region of friendship, security and cooperation.

-- an urgent reaching of a mutually acceptable decision at the Geneva talks.

-- preventing the nuclear catastrophe, to banning the nuclear arms and all other means for mass extermination, to terminating the arms race and reaching a general and complete disarmament.

-- the qualitative and quantitative freezing of the existing nuclear arsenals.

-- denouncing the nuclear war as the gravest crime against mankind.

-- in support of all peace movements in the world.

-- in support of the just struggle of all national liberation movements of peoples and the youth all over the world for self-determination, independence, social justice and democracy as being their inalienable rights.

The participants in the meeting manifested their solidarity with the just cause of the people and the youth of Cyprus and back the efforts for the achievement of peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations while respecting the interests of the people of Cyprus.

They have expressed consent to keep on organizing such meetings in the future (as soon as in 1984) thus seeking to further promote contacts and strengthen the established relations of friendship, seeking to continue the work for raising the role of the young people in the efforts for peace and to distribute in the world the ideas of peace, friendship and cooperation, to spread the idea for the conversion of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS AT BREZHNEV PLANT ANNIVERSARY

AU022146 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1830 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] On 2 November at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture a festive meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the Leonid Brezhnev economic metallurgic combine took place. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Todor Vozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov; Stoyan Markoc, BCP Central Committee Industrial Department head; Ivan Sakarov, minister of construction and architecture; Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, took part in the meeting. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

Engineer Lazar Minkov, director general of the Leonid Brezhnev economic metallurgic combine, spoke on the history of our largest metallurgic plant.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted the combine's collective. Prior to the festive meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov met the leadership of the economic metallurgic combine and the party and state leadership of Sofia Kremikovtsi District. The meeting was attended by Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Chudomir Aleksandrov, as well as Petur Mezdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee.

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES REVOLUTION

Leaders Attend Ceremony

LD032008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the forthcoming 66th anniversary of Great October, a commemorative ceremony took place today in Prague's Olsany Cemetery. To the strains of the "March of the Fallen Revolutionaries" and with military honors, a wreath was placed on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the Federal Government, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, at the memorial to the Soviet soldiers who lost their lives in the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The wreath was presented by General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic Gustav Husak; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the Party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the Party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; party Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Party Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and other representatives.

Wreaths were laid also by officials of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia led by Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin, representatives of the Main Command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states at the Ministry of National Defense, representatives of the Central Group of Soviet Armies in Czechoslovakia, and a delegation of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association led by Voronezh Obkom Secretary Vyacheslav Zarubin.

After the Soviet and Czechoslovak anthems, the highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives and representatives of the individual delegations placed a wreath also at the tomb of the Czech and Slovak red army members.

Soviet Envoy's Reception

LD032129 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, gave a festive reception in Prague tonight on the occasion of 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Present at the reception were: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and other members of our political, public and cultural life. The reception took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, characteristic of the traditional relations of friendship and international cooperation between our countries and their peoples.

Haman Addresses Rally

LD032216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1503 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Rally marking the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution held in the palace of culture in Prague, with opening remarks by Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and speech by Josef Haman, Central Committee Secretary -- live]

[Excerpt] Dear comrade, welcome to the celebrations of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] which the whole progressive world is celebrating with us. Let me welcome among us Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee who is heading the delegation of the Central Committee of our party, the National Front and the Government of the CSSR. [applause] Let me also welcome a delegation of the Society of Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship, headed by Comrade Vyacheslav Ivanovich Zarubin [applause] I welcome among us the Prague diplomatic corps, and in particular Comrade Botvin, USSR ambassador.

The speeches at this rally will be delivered by Romade Haman, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Comrade Botvin, Soviet ambassador. The festive rally will end with the "Internationale". I ask Comrade Haman to start his speech.

[Haman] Esteemed comrades, dear friends: It has become a tradition for thousands of Czechoslovak working people to gather here in Prague and throughout our homeland to celebtate the GOSR anniversary, to think back with feelings of respect and gratitutde to the unforgettable events that took place 66 years ago in the Soviet land and which irreversibly changed the course of history and the prospects and the future of mankind. Along with all progressive people in the world we pay our tribute to the heroic action of the Russian proletariat who in alliance with the peasants under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party started the new historic era by establishing the Soviet power. We recall the greatness of the personality of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, unforgettable leader of the October Revolution and ingenious thinker whose work illuminates the path toward social and national liberation for the nations. We recall all actions carried out by the Soviet peoples under the leadership of its Leninist Communist Party in implementing the bequest of the October. We relive in our memory the enthusiasm of the first Stachanovite 5-year plans, revolutionary actions of collectivization, the all-round social and cultural upsurge of Soviet society, the solving of the nationality issue and creation of the fraternal family of Soviet peoples.

Deeply moved, we pay our respect to the unforgettable sacrifices of the Soviet peoples and the incredible heroism of their army in the Great Patriotic War in defeating Hitlerite fascism and saving human civilization. With admiration we appreciate the courageous effort of the Soviet people in postwar renovation, their great achievements in economic and cultural construction, pioneer deeds in mastering the new tasks of the scientific and technical advancement, whether in outer space or in the peaceful use of nuclear power and other areas. The development of the USSR convincingly proves the superiority and the historical advantages of the socialist system, its deep democratism and real humanism.

Czechoslovak communists follow with warm sympathy the energetic efforts of the CPSU to strengthen and improve Soviet society, for accelerating the dynamism of its advancement, for the creative accomplishment of new tasks and mapping out further prespects. The programatic ideas contained in the speeches of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium delivered at the CPSU Central Committee sessions of last November and this June also met with a warm response in our country.

They give us important theoretical stimuli and practical help in the implementation of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in seeking a path to more effectively utilize our society's resources and possibilities and our people's strength and energy for our speedier progress.

On the anniversary of the Great October we recall with respect the Czechoslovak communists, all progressive people who in our country fought and sacrificed their strength and in many cases also their lives for the truth of the October, for social and national justice, for freedom of our peoples, for a better life for the working man. In the struggle for bread and work against the bourgeois rule and exploitation, against fascism, in the national and democratic revolution, in the struggle for the people's democratic direction of development and in the whole area of socialist construction it has been proven also in our country that only the working class, in alliance with the peasants and the working intelligentsia under the leadership of the Communist Party, under the flag of the Great October on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, could solve with final validity the basic social and national problems of our peoples.

We are led by our interest in freedom and security of our country, our need for a peaceful life and the prospects of advancement of our society to a clear and deeply truthful conclusion: There is not and never will be any other path for our peoples, our nations than the path of Marxism-Leninism, along which they are securely led by the CPCZ. No other oath exists, can exist or will exist for our peoples than that of firm alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR, the guarantee of our freedom, our socialist peaceful present and future. [applause]

Deep emotions and firm conviction of Czechoslovak communists, all our peoples, workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia old and young generations, all real Czechoslovak patriots, are expressed in warm fraternal greetings on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee and the highest state bodies to the CPSU, its Central Committee and all Soviet peoples. [applause] We sincerely congratulate them on the occasion of the 66th GOSR anniversary. We express our joy over their achievements and wish them from all our hearts new victories in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress program. We assure them that they have a firm ally, faithful friend and a comrade in the struggle for socialism and peace in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

Comrades: The GASR is the greatest event of modern history and has been a determining factor in the historic development of the 20th century by its example, the strength of its ideas and their embodiment in the existence of the USSR. It started the process of the revolutionary change of the world in which a new important milestone was the creation and development after World War II of the world socialist system which has become the main support for the progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the world.

We are proud of the fact that the CSSR is a firm part of this community of states with equal rights which are linked with the unity of ideas, interests and goals. Particularly at present the highest requirement is to strengthen the all-round unity and the joint actions of our countries. This is the main source of their strength. In this spirit the CSSR is taking an active part in the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. We welcome and support the planned meeting of the CEMA member states at the highest level on economic issues. We are convinced that it will mean a new important step in deepening our comprehensive cooperation, accelerating scientific and technical development and improving the economic strength of the member countries and our whole community.

Comrades, in the 20th century the whole continent has been rocked by tumultuous revolutionary changes. A massive international communist and workers' movement has developed. The upsurge of the national liberation struggle has brought liberation to tens of nations of Latin America, Asia and Africa. The broad movement of the nonaligned is increasingly incorporating itself into the anti-imperialist front. A number of those countries are embarking upon the socialist path of development.

The deep crisis of imperialism is proven by the narrowing of its sphere of influence -- such is the state of crisis in which capitalist society finds itself. It is being shown ever more clearly that only Marxism-Leninism is able to provide the correct answers to the fundamental issues of the future of the world. President Reagan may, in his crusade against communism, proclaim a hundred times that communism is a mistake of history, and predict its collapse. The world has heard many such predictions and it still remembers well the fate of those who proclaimed this the loudest. No blind class hatred or anticommunism however, can change the fact that the ideas of October are increasingly clearly showing their strength and viability, and that they are for the whole world the yardstick for and synonymous with, all progress.

Comrades, it is in Great October and its legacy, it is in the wealth of ideas of Marxism-Leninism and in the reality of socialist construction in the Soviet Union that the immense wealth of ideas for the most varied spheres of social life and human activity is found. Allow me to draw your attention to the sphere which is the most important today for human society and for the future of the planet earth, the sphere on which the attention of the world public is focused with great interest and concern, the sphere of international development, the struggle of millions for the peaceful future of mankind.

Over the past 66 years since Great October, it has become deeply imprinted in the consciousness of nations that socialism has been, since its emergence, inseparably linked with peace. There is a deep historical logic in the fact that Soviet power was born under the flag of peace. One of the first of its state acts was the decree on peace. From the first days of its existence, the peaceful Soviet foreign policy became an important factor of international life. In contrast to the policy of imperialism, it consistently showed the way for peaceful coexistence, disarmament, for the just settlement of international problems. Due to the growing strength and power of the Soviet Union and of the whole of the socialist community, due to the growing influence of the masses on the development of international events a real possibility was created for the first time in history for mankind to avert a new world war catastrophe, to wrest from the grip of imperialism the monopoly to make decisions about issues of world war and peace.

Due to the great effort of the Soviet Union, the monopoly of imperialism in nuclear weapons was broken and a balance was created between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the NATO forces and those of the Warsaw Pact. No country has done as much as the Soviet Union to ensure that a new world war conflagration has been averted since World War II, to ensure that the European Continent has been able to enjoy a long period of peace. The attainment of this strategic balance has a fundamental significance. It is the factor that bridles the aggressive attempts of imperialism, and it corresponds to the vital interests of all nations. Its preservation is an indispensable condition for ensuring equality and equal security for both sides. Under the direct influence of these factors and in the hard struggle against imperialism, the process of relaxation of tension developed, which in the seventies was an outstanding factor of international development. It brought nations considerable benefit and it found a wide response and support in the attitude of the broad masses of all continents.

Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in a speech at the CPSU Central Committee session in November of last year rightly said, and I quote: According to our deep conviction, the seventies, the years of relaxation of tension were not an accidental episode in the difficult history of mankind as is today being claimed by certain imperialist representatives. The policy of relaxation of tension is by no means an outdated era; the future belongs to it. End of quote.

Profound progressive shifts in the world, the losses of the political, economic and ideological positions of imperialism have provoked an angry reaction by its most aggressive forces, above all the United States. It is trying to mobilize all possibilities and resources to preserve and restore their privileges and domination, the possibility to dictate to and exploit the rest of the world. The reactionary attempt of the most aggressive forces of world imperialism to reverse international development is the principal cause of the aggravation of international tension. Because of this policy of the United States and its NATO allies the world has come to one of the most important crossroads since the end of World War II.

One of the most dangerous segments of the aggressive policy of imperialism is an attempt to upset the existing balance of forces between socialism and imperialism, between the Soviet Union and the United States, to gain a new strategic superiority, a capability to launch a first strike in a nuclear war and to speculate on the possibility of achieving victory in a nuclear conflict. This is why the United States is refusing to follow the example of the Soviet Union and to assume a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In its hazardous plans, whose danger is directly commensurate to the growing destructiveness of the existing weapons system as well those now being developed, the decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in some Western European countries occupies a key position.

In the interest of its aggressive aims the United States has put into motion an entire arsenal of the means of imperialist pressure and exploitation, blackmailing and provocations. It has unleashed a new round of feverish arms build-up and provoked flashpoints of conflicts and tension the world over. At the same time it is symptomatic for imperialism that it has been masking with outrageous hypocricy its growing aggressiveness by phrases about freedom, about human rights, by reviving long discredited inventions about the danger of the so-called Soviet military threat and the like. It itself has not hesitated to employ brutal force, as borne out during the past few days by the open aggression against Grenada.

The world public has condemned with indignation this further case of the gross violation of the elementary norms of international law, and the UN Charter: the barbaric armed attack on a small state, which in the eyes of American imperialism has committed the only sin -- that is, it wants to order its life in its own way.

From today's assembly we send our greetings of militant, internationalist solidarity to the people of Grenada, Nicaragua, Cuba, the nations of Latin America, the Middle East and other areas fighting for freedom and progress, against imperialism and racism. [applause]

To the aggressive onslaught of American imperialism the Soviet Union has replied with prudence as well as with resolution. The entire complex of proposals it has submitted is aimed at restoring relaxation in international relations, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament. In his recent interview in PRAVDA, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium unfolded new important and concrete proposals by the Soviet Union on how to find a realistic way out of the current situation.

The Soviet Union has linked its struggle to ensure that international development does not proceed along a warped path toward a nuclear conflict with proposals on a mutually acceptable constructive solution, and this on the basis of equal security for both sides.

The peace proposals of the Soviet Union have been met logically with the ever broader support of the world public. Its peace policy, its good will and endeavor to achieve an agreement is not an expression of weakness but reflects the responsibility of the Soviet Union for the destiny of mankind. Our struggle for peace is linked inseparably with the legitisate right of the defence and security of the socialist community against any external threat. The socialist countries have spoken from the very beginning with absolute frankness and have left no one in any doubt that in the event of the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe they would adopt corresponding political and military measures in the interest of maintaining the strategic balance of forces.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government have stated clearly on a number occasions that in the interest of the security of our country and the socialist community, retaliatory steps would be taken in such a case. After the dearly-paid-for experiences of Munich and occupation, our people have convinced themselves that it is not possible to remain idle when new dangerous offensive weapons start to accumulate on our western borders.

From this, too, proceed the recently announced measures arising from an agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the CSSR on the start of preparatory work for the development of an operational-tactical missiles system on our territory. This step of legitimate self-defense has been forced on us by the action taken by imperialist forces. From thousands of rallies and meetings in our country there has come an endorsement of the action taken by the highest party and state bodies, a resolve to contribute, in particular through constructive work, to the strengthening of our homeland and the preservation of peace.

The basic and lasting orientation of the socialist community remains a foreign policy consistently directed at the preservation and reinforcement of peace, at the relaxation of tension, at the halting of the feverish arms race and at the broadening and deepening of cooperation between states with different social systems. In this sense we also welcome the positive results of the Madrid conference which testify to the fact that the possibilities for relaxation have not been exhausted. We particularly welcome the decision to convene an international conference in Stockholm in 1984 on disarmament and measures to strengthen confidence among states. Our republic will participate actively in this conference.

Comrades, it would be a mistake to underestimate the seriousness of the situation and to succumb to a carefree attitude. One must not for a single moment weaken vigilance and resistance against the aggressive policy of imperialism and one must not relent in the effort to ensure reliable defense. Mankind has managed to create means of mass destruction that have no precedence in history. But of no lesser importance is the fact that there exists and are expanding social forces that are capable of erecting a barrier to the crazy arms race, of taming imperialist adventurers and successfully defending peace. This is why there is no reason to succumb to fatalism, to the thought that a war is inevitable, or to give up historic optimism, which is inherent in our progressive movement and our world outlook. Withprofound socialist humanism are imbued the words of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in his important statement of 28 September this year. I quote: Mankind is not condemned to perish. It is necessary and possible to end the feverish arms race. Mankind deserves a better fate than to live in a world in the throes of conflicts and under the burden of death-carrying weapons.

Mass peace demonstrations the world over, including in West European countries and the United States, testify to the fact that there has never been such a strong desire for peace felt among nations as today. It is the common task and the highest interest of all people, regardless of their political, national, social and religious adherence, to unite for the peaceful future of the world.

Comrades, the historic importance of the GOSR is reflected profoundly in the fate of individual nations. It is fortunte for our people that the beneficial influence of the GOSR, the ideas from which it came and which it embodies, the influence of the Party that organized and led it has been reflected so conspicuously in the modern history of our nations and their socialist presence. It was the Soviet Union, which during World War II saved our nations from annihilation and liberated them. Our people have for ever chosen the path of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. This historic decision about the new progressive foreign orientation of the Czechoslovak state was enshrined in the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of 1943 and is confirmed and developed in the new CSSR-USSR Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty of 1970.

The coming 40th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army and the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people, in particular the Soviet national uprising, the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the May rising of the Czech people, will be a stimulus for us again to highlight all these profoundly live and enduringly valid historical traditions, forming the unviolable foundation of the modern Czechoslovak statehood, and to remember them, especially for the younger generations.

The example of the Great October, the experiences of the CPSU, the practice of building socialism in the Soviet Union, its comprehensive assistance and support have become an irreplaceable factor in the triumph of socialist transformations in our country and in the successful building of socialism. In Czechoslovak conditions, the general validity and inviolability of the Leninist principles of building socialism, creatively applied in the policy of our party, has also been fully confirmed. Due to this, socialist Czechoslovakia is today an advanced state, which has at its disposal a strong industry, a modern large-scale agricultural sector, a rich cultural life and a high level of education; a state, which ensures in today's turbulent world full of shocks and uncertainties, a high living standard, social guarantees and hopeful prospects for our people.

An important gain for Socialist Czechoslovakia is the Leninist solution of the nationality question. These days we have been marking the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the historic law on the federative formation of our state. The experiences gained have proven that it has been fully validated. It has released new forces in the interest of our socialist development. It has raised to a new level the fraternal bond and cooperation between the Czech and Slovak nations and has contributed to the strengthening of our state and the development of the united Czechoslovak economy.

Comrades, in the course of the seventies comprehensive progress was achieved in the fulfillment of the general line for building an advanced socialist society, set out by the 14th CPCZ Congress and further developed by the 15th and 16th congresses, the socialist system was strengthened and socialist democracy was deepened. We ensured an upward development of the national economy, living standards and social guarantees of our people and the international position and authority of the CSSR was strengthened.

We attach decisive importance to the further intensification of cooperation with the socialist countries above all with the Soviet Union.

The words of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of our party Central Committee and president of the CSSR, are still valid. I quote: We can state with pleasure that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations are today strong and developed as never before. The comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation between our parties, states, and people of our countries have been developing at the same time in all spheres.

We can say that we have entered the eighties with the necessary prerequisites for securing a contented life for our people and for mastering the new exacting situation. Our socialist homeland is active in creative work, and in concentrated effort to fulfill the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The main attention of society is concentrated on speeding up economic change linked with a quicker adaptation of the economy to the more exacting world conditions. In the first years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan important results were attained in strengthening the internal, and in particular, the external balance of the economy, and this in spite of trade discrimination and financial boycott on the part of imperialist circles. The conditions have been created to enable us this year to work for further strengthening the external balance and the maintenance of living standards and for achieving a speedier development and the overfulfillment of the state plan's tasks as is necessary for securing the overall aims of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Our peoples can be proud of the results attained and can look forward to the future with confidence. However, there is no reason for anyone anywhere to assume self-satisfaction. The party Central Committee consistently carries out a policy based on high standards, a critical analysis of attained results, open revelation of existing shortcomings and the mobilization of the party and the working people to overcome them. Our party bases its policy consistently on the fact that the construction of a new society demands that ever more demanding tasks be mastered. It also speaks openly about the shortcomings and weaknesses which make the course of construction more difficult by predominantly subjective causes and which incite justified criticism. It is an urgent task, particularly now, to increase standards as the development of the international situation considerably increases the demands for strengthening the economic power and defense ability of our homeland.

All this demands that quantity, and especially quality of work improves, that all involved in management adopt a more responsible approach; that the material, intellectual and moral strength of society is mobilized more effectively. What matters is to speed up scientific-technical advancement, deepen socialist awareness and improve socialist discipline and the standard of organization. We appreciate that the calls for peace by our peoples is supported by concrete deeds, by further development of work initiatives and socialist competition, by the effort to mobilize reserves, to improve productivity and quality of work in the interest of a speedier improved development. We all have prerequisites for mastering the coming tasks which are not easy. Of irreplaceable importance is the unity of our party, of its Central Committee, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, in all basic issues of internal and foreign policy, the unified process of its implementation, the deepening of the link between the party and the peoples, the moral-political unity of our nations, and the support which the policy of the CPCZ enjoys among our whole National Front and our general public.

Dear comrades, the bequest of the Great October is alive today in our country and is developing in the mighty stream of political and working initiatives, in the patriotic and international feelings of our people, in their devotion to the cause of socialism and friendship with the USSR. This is the most reliable guarantee of the happy, peaceful life of our peoples, and of new achievements in the socialist construction of our homeland.

Comrades, long live the 66th GOSR anniversary. Long live the USSR and its Leninist Communist Party. [applause] Long live, for eternity, our friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the USSR. Long live the CPCZ, the leading power of our society. Long live the Czechoslovak peoples. Long live our dear homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

EDITORIAL URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST HOSTILE VIEWS

AU031514 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Common Cause"]

[Text] There is not a single session of the party Central Committee that does not draw attention to a seemingly plain and self-evident task, a task, however, which is permanently urgent and topical -- to do everything for every production worker and every citizen to correctly understand party policy and to support it more actively. There was very tellingly expressed in the report to the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in March 1980, which stated that "the question of awareness, firmness of conviction, and dedication to the cause of socialism is a cardinal one."

What matters is that party bodies and organizations see to a systematic development of mass political work and that they enhance its effectiveness.

This activity quite naturally involves giving one's fellow citizens answers to their questions, talking to them, and not dodging any subject matter, no matter how sensitive. This should apply in particular to places where people determine the results of production, that is, to the work collectives.

It is there, in active collective efforts, that one of the decisive processes of shaping a man who thinks and acts in a socialist manner and profoundly participates in the life and development of the socialist society is taking place. It is and must be our aim to make this process assume the character of an everyday struggle to implement the goals of our party.

In the present world, the class enemy is constantly striving to upset the socialist awareness of our working people and to undermine on this basis their unity. This is the programmatic target of the broad-based psychological warefare waged by imperialism day and night not only against Czechoslovakia but against all countries of the socialist community. Let us only take note of its wrathful attacks on our society whenever we assert proper discipline and deal with problems connected with reinforcing public order. Let us take note of the crocodile tears it sheds over the "violation" of democratic rights and "suppression" of man's freedom when we call to account habitual absentees and other loafers that every capitalist company would fire at an hour's notice. And what hue and cry is raised in the camp of world reaction when we dare to step on the corns of some has-been from the ranks of the defeated counterrevolution.

The class adversary is cunningly exploiting every gap in the awareness of our people, shying away from nothing. He pays lip service to the tenets of freedom and democracy and pretends to be interested in improving people's social lot, but in reality using unscrupulous means, misinformation, half-truths, lies, and slanders, he artfully tries to weaken everything that constitutes the material and cultural strength of our system. It is our common duty to expose these attempts. We must not leave unnoticed any so-called eternal oppositionist who is ready to scornfully disparage every truth, every positive deed, every manifestation of initiative. It would be a mistake to say that these "verbalists" are incorrigible, that there is no point in polemicizing with them, that "you can't change them anyway." On the contrary, it is necessary to take a stand against them, to back party policy with one's full authority, and take the wind out of their sails.

There are also people among us whom Vladimir Ilich Lenin described as people who "are scared of difficulties, succumb to weariness and wavering, fall victim to depressive moods, lose faith in the creative powers of the proletariat, and sink down to the ideology of capitulationism." To these fellow citizens we must stretch out our helping hand, patiently analyze the problems to which they know no solution, and encourage them.

This is becoming even more important in connection with the present struggle for peace and against the aggressive plans of the United States and NATO at a time when the class enemy is intentionally spreading a war psychosis not only at home but also beyond his borders. "This is not the first time that they would like to bury us," [The Czechoslovak communist journalist] Julius Fucik wrote in the difficult days of 1938. "This is not the first time that someone would like to see our morale collapse. However, no enemy has lived to see our end and those who were burying us were themselves committed to their graves long ago and, what is more, they have long been forgotten."

In its increasingly intensive psychological warfare against socialism, the world reaction is spreading myths about a so-called Soviet threat and trying to tear us away from our closest allies, to disorient the working people by means of all kinds of outrageous fabrications, and to cast doubt on the solidarity of the socialist countries, on their endeavor to reinforce national and collective security.

The older generation still vividly remembers how Goebbels' media used to sully and slander the Soviet Union. Here, too, we can learn from history. How did the communists respond then? At that time, under the difficult conditions of war and illegality when victory was far from sight, the party was always instilling in the people the faith that the battles fought by the Soviet Army against the hordes of fascist beasts were also battles of our future, for our fate, and our freedom, that the Soviet soldiers will be victorious, and that they will be victorious because "not only are they armed with the most modern weaponry but with the awareness -- a great and the most powerful weapon -- that they are fighting for truth, for freedom, for fraternity among nations, for life, for a better future..."

Today we are taking unavoidable, defensive measures forced upon us because we want, and must, protect on all accounts our own house and that of our friends. At the same time, we must not neglect the endeavor to arm our fellow citizens with that great and most powerful weapon, that is, we must reinforce the awareness that they are fighting for a just cause and that it is a struggle that is decisive for their future life, for their happier future. We do not conceal that this struggle brings difficulties. After all, the hero of today is precisely someone who makes sacrifices for the sake of his ideal. He does it not because he has a penchant for martyrdom but because with his work in industry, scientific institutions, in the fields, or in schools he wants to actively influence reality and change it. That is why we so urgently emphasize that a communist must be afraid of conflicts and that it is his duty, even if this should result in all kinds of troubles for him, to take a principled and undaunted stand against incorrect views, regardless of where they are expressed, at the workplace or in the train.

However, that which we demand in the spirit of party statutes from members and candidate members of our party, society is fully entitled to demand from everyone who has given his heart to the socialist policy of our country, that is, from other upright people regardless of their political affiliation, naturally from leading economic personnel at all levels, from deputies of national committees, from functionaries and members of social organizations associated in the National Front, from all those who are not indifferent to the fate of socialism.

What determines the battle for people's awareness is truth. It cannot be left only to communists to spread this truth and to guide people in the right direction. It is a common cause, a cause shared by all those who love this country, who demonstrate their socialist patroitism with deeds, take pride in the results of their own work and of the work of their predecessors, and are determined to defend these results under all circumstances.

Allegations of Church Harassment Denied

LD031916 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Wallowing in Shame"]

[Text] Colloquial Czech has a very expressive, even politically colored expression reserved for cases when someone has a particularly compelling reason to be greatly ashamed; we say he is wallowing in shame.

This phrase well suits Western mass media which, some time ago, stirred up a hysterical campaign against Czechoslovakia in connection with an alleged letter from the Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek. Allegedly, he sent it to the Catholic news agency, CATHPRESS, and, so they said, complained in it about the harassment of the church and believers in Czechoslovakia.

I informed our listeners at the time that it was a forgery. The Cardinal himself confirmed this when he said that he had not written, signed or sent such a letter and that responsibility for it had to rest with its author. Since then, even the organizers of this campaign were forced to admit that this, indeed, was the case and that the entire campaign was based on lying and deceit. The fiasco has compelled the centers of anti-Czechoslovak propaganda to seek a way out, no matter how tortuous. In the last few days they have produced a so-called explanation of the whole matter. True, the letter was not written by the cardinal -- that much had to be admitted -- but it was written by a Mr Zverina, a pensioner, who, of course, never sent it to CATHPRESS. The conclusion, therefore, is that the affair was artificially created.

The BBC went as far as to unscrupulously suggest that the letter was sent to Vienna directly by the Czechoslovak authorities.

However, let us leave aside slanders which cannot be substantiated with one tiny bit of evidence and examine the question as to why Cardinal Tomasek was dragged into the affair. Of course, there is a certain difference between a letter written by the Archbishop of Prague and a letter written by a Mr Zverina; one can understand that no one can be expected to be interested in Mr Zverina's letters. But the key question is: How was it possible that this pamphlet was declared by CATHPRESS to be the cardinal's letter; how was it possible that the Western mass media took over and disseminated this lie? Was it merely out of ignorance? Or did they attempt to discredit a church dignitary who attempts to contribute to the good relations between the state and church?

LENART, COLOTKA, ATTEND BRATISLAVA CEREMONY

LD032305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] A wreath-laying memorial ceremony took place today at the Slavin monument in Bratislava. A joint wreath from the CPSL Central Committee, Central Committe of the National Front of the Slovak SR, Slovan National Council and Government of the Slovak SR was laid at the monument by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and by CPSL Central Committee First Secretary Jozef lenart, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council and by other leading representatives of political and public life of the Slovak SR.

FRG TV ON SOVIET SHORT-RANGE MISSILES IN GDR

DW040825 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 3 Nov 83

[From the "Heute" newscast -- DW]

[Text] The Soviet Union has already equipped its troops in the GDR with SS-21 short-range missiles. ZDF has learned that the Soviet troops in the GDR have 36 missile systems of this kind. They can carry nuclear as well as conventional warheads. These missiles are deployed in Ohrdruf in the Thuringian Forest, Neuruppin, and Vogelsang near Berlin.

PEACE ACTIVISTS ARRESTED IN EAST BERLIN

LD041024 Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (DPA) -- Three members of the peace movement in the GDR have been arrested in East Berlin. This became known on Friday in West Berlin peace movement circles.

The three people arrested, Baerbel Bohley, Ruediger Rosenthal, and Gerd Poppe, who all live in East Berlin, intended, together with a Greens delegation from Bonn, to hand over petitions against the stationing of missiles in East and West to the embassies of the USSR and the United States in East Berlin on Friday (today). It was reported in West Berlin that the number of those arrested is probably still greater. In the three reported cases it is not clear as yet whether they are being held temporarily or whether they have been taken into custody.

HONECKER-KOHL EXCHANGE ON MISSILES DISCUSSED

LD031239 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0322 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN) -- "NEUES DEUTSCHLAND" publishes the following article on Thursday, entitled "Securing Peace -- Maxim of Any Reasonable Policy":

"At the beginning of October, Erich Honecker appealed to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to rethink his attitude toward the siting of new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons in the FRG. He appealed to him to use all his influence for an agreement in Geneva which, based on the principle of equality and equal security, would lead to a reduction of nuclear missiles in both the East and the West. All those who want to save mankind from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe should join together in a coalition of reason.

In his reply, Federal Chancellor Kohl once again pledged that no war would ever again emanate from German soil and that both German states bore great responsibility for securing peace. The reply, however, evades the key issue of what the FRG Government is doing or will do to live up to this responsibility. It offers no basis for the necessary cooperation between the two German states to create peace with fewer weapons.

On the contrary, one cannot mistake the attempts to justify the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles even though many U.S. politicians, who should know, say that it is not militarily justifiable.

Federal Chancellor Kohl said that he would like to take up Erich Honecker's idea of a necessary coalition of reason. In practice, however, this remains unfortunately without practical consequences. What must be a cause for concern is the fact that, contrary to all reason, the letter from Bonn directly links the securing of peace with the revanchist demands originating from the time the FRG was founded with great hullabaloo as a separate state on the orders of the Western allies.

This serves little the interest of all Germans, of which Kohl spoke for peace and security. In securing peace lies the maxim of any reasonable policy. Any other policy would in no way live up to the commitment of doing everything possible to ensure that no war ever again emanated from German soil, and it would negate the lessons of history.

The reply from Bonn contains a number of claims which, to put it mildly, turn the true facts upside down. Despite knowledge to the contrary, it is claimed, for example, that the Soviet Union is trying to alter the military balance of power even though it is known that the United States and NATO are seeking to achieve military superiority over the socialist states by means of a gigantic arms program. It is further claimed that the implementation of the Brussels missile decision would 'lead to a substantial reduction of NATO's nuclear weapons.' In this respect Kohl is referring to the withdrawal of outdated nuclear warheads, which even specialists in Western circles themselves describe as 'old junk.' The assurance of wanting 'to exhaust every possibility at the talks' remains rhetorical since the West rejects any flexibility on the part of the United States in Geneva, and the siting of missiles is given priority over further negotiations.

The claim that necessary countermeasures by the socialist states were aimed at allegedly 'twisting the arms spiral' must be very decisively refuted. The Warsaw Pact states have never left any doubt about the fact that they would be forced to introduce steps to prevent any change in the military-strategic balance in the event that NATO deploys the new missiles. This is a requirement for the security of our states and serves the preservation of peace. No one should complain, therefore, that he was not warned in good time. In addition, it must be pointed out that the FRG brusquely rejected the GDR's proposal that both German states should accede to the Swedish initiative to form in Europe a zone free from nuclear battle weapons.

The GDR is in favor of zones free from nuclear weapons. It is in favor of a Europe free from nuclear weapons, which must naturally be based on the principles of equality and equal security. It is necessary in this respect to recall that so far no constructive response has been received from Bonn in relation to the socialist states' proposal for concluding an agreement on the non-use of military force, or for upholding peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The attempt to play the consequences of siting U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in the FRG, made by Federal Chancellor Kohl in his letter, is intended to throw sand in the eyes of the public at large and of the growing peace movement, and to divert their attention from the facts. No realistically thinking person can dispute the fact that this missile deployment would introduce a new round in the nuclear arms race and thus lead to an enormous increase in the threat of war, further complicating the international situation. The gist of Federal Chancellor Kohl's reply is that the FRG Government is persisting in its policy of nuclear arming. It is therefore not contributing to more security in Europe but is instead taking the risk of aggravating the situation with all the ensuing consequences.

There is still time for an acceptable solution in Geneva. With the latest proposals by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, the USSR again demonstrated great flexibility and showed the way for getting the Geneva talks out of their deadlock. These proposals can only be ignored by those who do not want an agreement but who want the deployment to go ahead at all costs.

More than to anyone else, to the two German states, divided as they are on the line of the two systems, it is a matter of survival in the truest sense of the word. If it is not possible to stop the nuclear arms race, then the relations between the GDR and the FRG are bound to be affected. Only when peace is secure and when international relations move away from confrontation and back towards detente can relations between the two German states really develop in the spirit of good-neighborly relations.

In his letter at the beginning of October, Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR had no interest in seeing the aggravated situation continue. It did not want to put a strain on or to put into question what had been achieved and what was being aimed for. But the course of events does not depend solely on the GDR. The GDR's offer still remains open: to support every step, to travel every road, and to constructively examine every idea that will bring us closer to a secure peace in Europe and that will serve world peace. Our proposal to form a coalition of reason remains on the table. May the responsible politicians in Bonn become aware of their great responsibility before it is too late. The world will be different after the deployment. This must be prevented -- in the interest of mankind."

EDUCATION MINISTER ADDRESSES MEETING IN CUBA

AU031308 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Havana (ADN) -- On Monday various delegation heads, among them Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, addressed the fifth conference of public education ministers of socialist countries in Havana.

The speakers stressed that the meeting is taking place in a politically very serious situation. They resolutely condemned the U.S. aggression against Grenada as well as the U.S. policy directed at worldwide confrontation. The speakers demonstrated their solidarity with the people of Grenada and with the struggle of the Cuban people against the policy of U.S. imperialism.

It is actually symbolic, Minister Margot Honecker stressed in her address, that the representatives of the countries that are struggling for a society free of exploitation and suppression are discussing the future of the young generation in this time of hard struggles between socialism and imperialism in free socialist Cuba. "Our responsibility to educate the youth to be steadfast strugglers of socialism and peace has never been as great as today, Margot Honecker stressed. In view of the fact that today the struggle for preserving and strengthening world peace has become a decisive task, it is more urgent than ever before to educate the youth to be passionate strugglers for the cause of social progress, socialism, and to mercilessly unmask the nature of imperialism which with its aggression against the people of Grenada is once again trampling on human rights. "The government and the people of the GDR most resolutely condemn the disgraceful U.S. attack on Grenada. We demonstrate our full solidarity with its people."

Minister Margot Honecker stressed that the socialist countries oppose the intensive armament course of imperialism with their policy aimed at preserving and securing peace, at the happiness and well-being of people. Proceeding from its responsibility as a state at the borderline between the two world systems, the GDR supports the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The GDR is strengthened in this by the fact that the aggressive circles of the FRG support the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe and on the territory of the FRG against the interests of its own people and youth. Thus, the danger of a nuclear inferno is growing not only regarding Europe, but the entire world.

Therefore, the GDR delegation supports the initiative to address an appeal to the teachers of the world, to parents and educators to join the global peacemovement in the interest of life. The youth must know that a society that tramples on the dignity of man and plunges peoples into wars has not the right to display itself as defender of morality and humanity, Margot Honecker stated.

MITTAG, FRENCH OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD032034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN) -- Since the normalization of interstate relations in 1973, economic and industrial cooperation between the GDR and France has developed in such a way as to lead to a five-fold increase in trade. This was pointed out in Berlin today by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag in a discussion with Chairman of the France-GDR Joint Government Commission Henri Baquiast. During this time, new forms of cooperation have emerged in the area of direct industrial cooperation between GDR and French firms.

Baquiast, who is in the GDR capital for the seventh meeting of the commission, which was formed 10 years ago, likewise stressed the continuity of cooperation. GDR industry has become an esteemed partner in important branches of French industry. The French Government also attaches great importance to deepening economic relations between the two countries and will give its support to cooperation, particularly in developing industrial cooperation in selected areas. It regards continuation of contacts at government level as very useful in this respect.

AXEN RECEIVES ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL KHENIN

LD031933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0451 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 3 Nov (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received David Khenin, Politburo member and secretary of the Israeli communist party Central Committee, for a friendly discussion. The two sides underlined the determination of their parties to fight against the policy of confrontation and arms buildup by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. They stressed the need to prevent the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe in the interests of preserving world peace. They resolutely condemned the U.S. military invasion of Grenada which represents a flagrant violation of peace and international law. Both parties call for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. intervention troops, the reestablishment of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity in Grenada in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution.

Hermann Axen and David Khenin condemned the military interference by the United States and other NATO states in Lebanon, which is a threat to world peace, undermines the sovereignty of Arab states and is aimed at destroying the PLO. They stressed that Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied since 1967, the creation of a Palestinian state led by the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO, and the recognition of the right to exist by all states in the region are vital prerequisites for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. David Khenin explained topical aspects of the basic struggle by the Israeli communist party against the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the United States and Israel in the Middle East. He also reported on the successes achieved by Israeli communists in recent local elections, particularly with regard to the reelection of the communist mayor of Nazareth. Hermann Axen reported on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress by the entire GDR population.

GEN HEINZ HOFFMANN PRAISES BORDER TROOPS

LD032012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1118 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 3 Nov (ADN) -- The performance of the border soldiers in guaranteeing the inviolability of the GDR state borders was praised by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and defense minister, on Thursday at a conference of commanders, political and staff officers of the GDR Border Troops. They had fulfilled in an exemplary manner the class mission of the 10th SED Congress and had made an honorable contribution to securing peace on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in the heart of Europe.

With reference to the international situation, aggravated by the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the United States, Army General Heinz Hoffmann said that it was the most urgent class duty of the Border Troops to increase revolutionary vigilance and combat-readiness in all troop sections and units. Closely united with the population and the members of the other protection and security organs, the border soldiers hold great responsibility for the further development of the developed socialist society.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER IN CHINA -- Beijing, 3 Nov (ADN) -- The minister of public health of the People's Republic of China, Cui Yueli, received a delegation of the GDR Ministry for Health, headed by Deputy Minister Dr Rudolf Mueller, for a talk in Beijing today. Prior to this, the GDR delegation held an exchange of views on professional matters with Wei Wang, vice minister of public health. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 3 Nov 83 LD]

SUGAR BEET HARVEST -- As the final clearing of sugar beet fields is nearing completion, work in the GDR's 47 sugar factories is in full swing. So far, 2.2 million tons of sugar beets have been processed by sugar workers in this year's campaign. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 2 Nov 83 DW]

MSZMP CONDOLENCES ON RASHIDOV'S DEATH

AU031240 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has in a message conveyed its condolences to the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the demise of Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

LAZAR INAUGURATES NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

LD032247 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 3, (MTI) -- On Thursday, the first full-capacity reactor block of the nuclear power plant of Paks was formally opened in the presence of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Sandor Gaspar, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi and other outstanding political economic and public personalities. Present were the delegations of socialist countries led by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Aleksey Antonov. Bulgaria's First Deputy Prime Minister Todor Bozhinov, Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Ladislav Gerle, Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister of coal and energy industry, and Ryszard Buckowiecki, Polish secretary of state of mining and power industry.

Participants of the inauguration ceremony attended a workers' rally which was opened by Lajos Mehes. He said that the event marks the beginning of the use of nuclear energy for industrial purposes in Hungary. The outstanding Soviet achievements in the peaceful use of nuclear energy have created conditions for the many-sided cooperation of CMEA countries which resulted in this project unique in Hungary.

Gyorgy Lazar began his festive address by conveying the kind regards of the HSWP Central Committee, first secretary Janos Kadar and the Council of Ministers to the people present, and separately welcomed the Soviet, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish and GDR partners who had participated in the project.

The prime minister said, "The nuclear power plant under construction, which is a new convincing example for the fruitful cooperation of socialist countries, fulfills an important part in our energy policy.

"The plant has a major role in Hungary's energy policy and the further transformation of the set-up of energy sources. From last December to the end of this year the first block produces nearly 2,500 million kilowatt-hours of energy and gives 10 percent of this year's electricity output. Upon reaching full capacity, the figure is expected to approach 30 percent. To illustrate the importance of the power plant, annual production of a single reactor block could be achieved by burning 650,000-700,000 tons of oil."

The prime minister pointed out that Paks is the first genuine test of the nuclear energentical production specialization cooperation of the CMEA countries.
Despite initial problems, experiences fully prove our joint decision which opened the way for accelerating the development of socialist economic integration in this field too. Nuclear power plant construction in Hungary, like in each member country, gives a new impetus to scientific and technical advances and enables the introduction of high technology in a number of production branches.

Gyorgy Lazar stated that the Paks station is considered one of the world's safest establishments of the kind. He then turned to discuss the importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, saying: "There are growing signs in all parts of the world indicating the reluctance of imperialism to note historic realities. The installation of new and new [as received] mass destructive weapons by extremist imperialist circles is overtly aimed at obtaining military superiority.

"The sabre-rattling imperialists seem to ignore the fact that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have all possibilities for preventing the military balance from being upset and secure the maintenance of peace.

"The Soviet Union's effort to maintain dialogue and reduce the level of military confrontation even (?amid) an unbridled campaign of instigation and in an atmosphere of provocations, heightened tension and political confrontation meets with the respect and appreciation of peace-loving people. Our people have a direct interest in the success of such endeavors," Gyorgy Lazar said.

In his contribution Aleksey Antonov pointed out: "The inauguaration of the first reactor block of the first Hungarian nuclear power plant is another great achievement in the comprehensive and reciprocally beneficial cooperation of the Soviet Union and Hungary. This event is important not only for Hungary, but for the whole socialist community, as it reflects the common efforts, and the implementation of the complex programme of socialist economic integration. This is the first power plan for which all signatories to the CMEA agreement on nuclear energy cooperation and specialization delivered equipment. The countries of the socialist community are of the opinion that nuclear energy should serve peaceful causes. The Paks power plant is another proof of this endeavour," stressed Aleksey Antonov.

In the ceremony Gyorgy Lazar presented decorations to workers who had excelled in the organization and implementation of the project. Among the foreign experts and workers excelling in the work Ivan Prokopenko, head of the Soviet expertial [as received] group at the investment project, got the Order of Peace and Friendship, and Jan Ludvig, director-general of the Skoda works of Plzen, the Order of Labour, first class.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO MOZAMBIQUE -- Budapest, November 3 (MTI) -- Gasper Tamas Gal, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the people's Republic of Mozambique, paid visits on Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly. [Text][Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 3 Nov 83 LD]

LOSONCI DECORATES GYENES -- Andras Gyenes, chairman of the MSZMP's Central Control Committee, has been decorated with the Order of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. He received the high decoration for his activity of several decades in the workers' movement and for his merits acquired in the building of socialist society, from Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. The MSZMP Central Committee and the Central Control Committee gave a luncheon in honor of Andras Gyenes. Andras Gyenes, who is celebrating his 60th birthday, was saluted by Karoly Nemeth and Imre Somogyi. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 83 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. -- Washington, October 14 (MTI) -- Dr Vencel Hazi, new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United States, presented his credentials to President Ronald Reagan, Thursday. [Excerpt][Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 14 Oct 83 LD]

MINISTER WIEJACZ PRESENTS PROTEST TO U.S. ENVOY

LD031643 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] We recently received the news that Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz summoned U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Davies and handed him a note from the PPR Government to the U.S. Government. The note presents the stand by the Polish Government on restrictions and other unfriendly, and illegal moves by the United States towards Poland.

'Precis' of Note

LD031944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 83

["Precis" [omowienie] of the 3 November Polish Government note to the American Government]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PPR has conveyed the following stance of our government regarding the unfriendly policy of the Government of the United States of America toward the PPR. The document recalls that, after 13 December 1981, the U.S. Government imposed restrictions and other unfriendly and unlawful measures against Poland in the sphere of political, economic, and scientific relations, as well as in other fields.

It follows from the official statements by the United States that it was a reaction to the 3 December 1981 decree of the Council of State of the PPR on the introduction of the state of martial Law, despite the fact that it was a sovereign decision of the Polish authorities taken in accordance with the PPR Constitution, a decision made in an extremely dangerous situation in order to prevent the unusually serious danger threatening the basic interests of the state and the nation.

Moreover the U.S. Government approached a number of countries, first of all those in NATO, so that they also applied similar measures against Poland.

The Polish authorities repeatedly stated that the decision on the temporary institution of martial law was not directed against any country, but that it was determined by the necessity to put a barrier to anarchy, which was spreading; to forestall a fratricidal conflict; to prevent the economy from disintegretion and the state of social structures from destablization.

The unfriendly and unlawful actions on the part of the United States toward Poland have taken the form of suspension by the U.S. Government of the implementation of bilateral agreements, namely of the Air Transport Agreement between the PPR Government and the U.S. Government, signed 19 July 1972, as well as of the major part of the agreement between the PPR Government and the U.S. Government concerning fisheries off the coast of the United States, signed 2 August 1976.

The sudden blocking of previously agreed credits and the interruption caused thereby to the inflow of feed, important raw materials, and components, caused a drop in production levels in many fields, including those of great significance for supplies to the population. It also led to the breaking off of coproduction arrangements. The U.S.-inspired policy of restrictions caused numerous economic dislocations and particularly serious limitations to Poland's trade exchanges with a number of Western countries.

The restrictions and other unfriendly measures affected the whole of Polish society, contributing to a lowering of its standard of living and worsening the hardships of everyday life. All this inflicted and still inflicts serious damage on the Polish economy, running into billions of dollars. The policy of the U.S. Government toward Poland is inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of our state, exerts pressure, and tries to impose on Poland political solutions contrary to the vital needs of its national existence.

It is very significant that the interference in Polish affairs occurring after 13 December 1981 is in flagrant contravention of the numerous statements made by the United States prior to 13 December 1981 calling for noninterference in Poland's internal affairs and pointing to the necessity for it to solve its own problems by its own means.

It is obvious that the true objective of the policy of the U.S. Government is the exacerbation of the economic difficulties, incitement of social tensions, and the hampering of efforts designed to achieve national accord and the implementation of large-scale sociopolitical and economic reforms undertaken in Poland.

The continuation by the U.S. Government of attempts to impose political conditions upon the PPR is a logical confirmation of such an objective. the PPR Government has stated on a number of occasions that it rejects and will continue to reject these forms of pressure, which are doomed to failure like all earlier ones.

The measures adopted by the U.S. Government toward Poland during the period after 13 December 1981 are at variance with the fundamental principles and norms of international law. They constitute a serious infringement of the stipulations of the UN Charter, as well as the principles contained in the CSCE Final Act.

At the same time they mean that the U.S. Government has departed from the joint statement on the principles of Polish-U.S. relations and the joint statement on the development of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation of 1974.

The restrictions and other measures applied are also at variance with the to-date practice of international trade relations, based on refraining from any introduction of negative political factors into the domain of commerce.

The Polish Government states that the wide sphere of relations, above all economic, which Poland has developed with the United States during the preceding period has been exploited by actions against the vital interests of Poland, as well as against the development of East-West relations. These actions have brought about a sudden and sharp exacerbation of PPR-U.S. relations in all fields.

The Polish Government firmly protests the restrictions and demands that they be lifted immediately and that all attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of our country, including propaganda aggression with the use of Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America, should be stopped.

The return to normal relations between the PPR and the United States depends on the lifting of restrictions and discontinuation of other hostile measures toward Poland. The U.S. Government must realize that resolving the problem of Poland's financial obligations vis-a-vis creditors in Western countries, including the United States, depends on the removal of those external conditions that seriously hamper activities designed by Poland to overcome economic difficulties and to increase industrial production and exports. Thus, the prerequisite for the achievement of this objective is to grant Poland access to the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Referring to international law and its usage, the Polish Government awaits the U.S. Government move to adopt the measures necessary for removing the damages suffered by the Polish economy and the Polish people due to the hostile and illegal actions adopted after 13 December 1981.

The Polish Government expects that its stance will be treated with all gravity by the U.S. Government and that it will embark on relevant measures in line with international law and its usage, as well as traditions of normal relations between the two states and peoples.

The Polish Government reserves the right to raise on other planes the question of damages suffered by Poland as a result of restrictions and hostile and illegal measures of the U.S. Government.

We have read a comprehensive precis of the Polish Government note to the U.S. Government. The full text of the document will be published in tomorrow's press.

PAP VIEWS 'CONTINUED U.S. INTERFERENCE'

LD041118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] PAP's Washington correspondent writes that the U.S. Administration is continuing to pursue a policy hostile to Poland and to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. The statement by the White House press spokesman testifies to this. The only change in the American stand is that the U.S. Government agrees to enter into discussions on Polish debts but here the White House spokesman did not hide the fact that the administration is simply concerned with loan repayment. The consent expressed by the Reagan administration to Polish representatives to begin talks with American firms on possible fishing agreements should be regarded as hypocritical since these agreements will have no practical force and can be put into effect only following the possible lifting of the ban on fishing.

TV CITES HARM CAUSED BY U.S. SANCTIONS

LD032218 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] U.S. sanctions are having an extraordinarily negative effect on our economy. We have said this since they were introduced. We speak of this in order to make you more aware, ladies and gentlemen, of the scale of the losses the economy is suffering and which, in consequence, each and every one of us is sufffering too. For the economy as a whole and the management of every family's budget are part of related systems. According to the authors of the sanctions, they are aimed primarily at damaging the system; in fact, they hit the most essential interests of every Pole.

Let us recall: The United States has virtually eliminated the export of modern technolgoy and products to Poland. It has tightened up financial sanctions, hampering our payment of our debts. The sanctions have very extensive effects.

The suspension of MFN status caused a steep rise in customs duties on the products we sell to America; Polish exports ceased to be profitable and competitive. Since we are not exporting goods to the American market -- goods often specially prepared for it -- we have far less currency to purchase raw materials, materials for industrial production, and articles for consumption. Hence the shortages in supply of coffee, cocoa, and citrus fruits, simply to mention the most immediate examples.

But the issue is far more serious. This year alone Polish industry will be unable to produce goods worth close to Z650 billion, which is 9 percent of our overall production. Compared with 1981, our export of machines and installations to the United States has fallen by over 75 percent. Due to the withholding of supplies to Poland of equipment and spare parts for construction materials factories, the production of these materials has fallen by Z10 billion. The result among other things, is a host of unfinished apartments. The American sanctions are felt sharply by our health service in particular.

DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT SIGNED IN LUXEMBOURG

LD031846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] An agreement on the rescheduling of the debt obligations of our country that fall due this year in virtue of unguaranteed credits was signed today in Luxembourg. The agreement is based on arrangements made with Western banks in August this year in Vienna. Its terms are that 95 percent of the capital payments due this year -- amounting to $1.1 billion -- be handed over to the creditors within 10 years, with repayments beginning only after 5 years. The remaining 5 percent of the sum mentioned will be returned by 16 January next year, while the total interest for the current year will be paid by the end of December. At the same time the creditor banks are granting Poland credit to buy imports to the value of $200 million, with a 5-year payment period.

This agreement represents one more stage in the normalization of credit relations with the Western states, while the rescheduling of the payments will remove a burden from our economy.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RATIONING

LD032332 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2208 GMT 3 Nov 83

["Text" of communique issued following 3 November Council of Ministers session]

[Text] The Government Press Bureau hereby announces:

The chairman of the Council of Ministers on 3 November 1983 convened an extraordinary emergency session of government because of criticism from a considerable section of the community of the method introducing and justifying the decision to restore rationing of butter, lard, and margarine.

The government recognized that the signs of discontent of working people demand an urgent review of the situation by the Council of Ministers, the adoption of a position on the questions and complaints made by citizens, and the drawing of appropriate conclusions.

The government became acquainted with the opinions of party and trade union organizations and reports from voivodas about the adverse reactions to the restoration of rationing of fats and also with the signals contained in letters and telephone calls to the editorial boards of the press, radio, and television.

The criticisms, doubts, and proposals emerging from them were scrupulously considered. The Council of Ministers made a thorough analysis of the economic situation, including the food situation and the general state of supplies to the market, and also the production trends important to the living conditions of citizens, and arrived at the following conclusions:

Social feelings based on disquiet are not justified: The reintroduction of rationing, which was suspended a few months ago, of the majority of fats constitutes the first sign of general deterioration of supply conditions. The decision concerning fats does not indicate a trend for restoration of rationed sale of other products that are no longer rationed.

Restoration of the rationing of fats, except oil, was an irrevocable necessity. It does not transpire from the general situation on the food market. In normal conditions a seasonal drop in the supply of some group of products is not noticed by consumers because shortages are supplemented by imports. Such was the case in 1981 and 1982 when funds were assigned from scarce credits for butter imports of 56,000 and 28,000 tons. This year, partly due to the U.S. sanctions, there are no chances for credit purchases, and thus the lack of foreign currency is particularly felt.

The government again analyzed our own production possibilities in regard to butter. This year milk production was high and the achievements in this field were widely publicized by the press. Hence the decision to restore butter rationing surprised many citizens even more. However, in recent months the milk supply has gradually deminished, and demand for butter has systematically grown. For example in September over 27,000 tons of butter were sold, 22 percent more than in June.

In this situation it thus became increasingly difficult to meet the increasing demand for fats. Butter consumption grew steeply, because its price is not high when compared with the price of milk and other refined food products.

If the Ministry of Domestic Trade wished to carry out the restoration of rationing in such a way as to win social approval, it could have acted differently. It could have simply delayed the restoration of rationing, which would mean putting on the market whatever butter and margarine the producers supply, noting how the fats disappear from the stores and how citizens find it hard to purchase them, waiting until demands began to appear and to be strongly raised by working people for the restoration of rationing to ensure every family the minumum of necessary edible fats. In that case rationing would have been regarded as a relief and as a response to suggestions -- that is, as a view which after all is voiced by certain citizens.

The Council of Ministers has acknowledged that the Ministry of Trade was right not to resort to such means. It is in accordance with government policy to avert hardships that can be foreseen: In this case, the inevitable difficulties in purchasing fats. The government has also acknowledged that in these conditions the date for the restoration of rationing was of essentially secondary significance, despite the fact that it caused considerable inconvenience to shoppers on Monday, 31 October. The government apologizes to citizens, and to women in particular, for the difficulties and exasperation they experienced that day. The date for the introduction of rationing could not have been announced in advance, nor could this decision have been made with public consultations, and above all, with the trade unions, since to have announced the intention in advance would have caused disorder on the market and would have resulted in a mass buying up of fats to hoard, and in their immediate disappearance from the stores.

Neither was it possible to announce the rationing on the 31st after the stores closed, because the news about its restoration would not have reached the trade's employees through the newspapers in time. It would have been impossible, therefore, to prepare a new sales system on schedule. The Council of Ministers recognized, however, that in the past months some statements by representatives of ministries and the cooperative movement, not clearly recalling that rationing was merely suspended and also suggesting that it would not be restored, gave a wrong impression about the actual situation.

The decision to restore rationing of the majority of fats for a limited time was not presented and justified in the proper way. The government expresses regret at this. The arguments presented in the mass media by the Ministry of Trade did not explain matters clearly. The economic reasoning was presented in a way that did not show sufficient sensitivity to society's reception of it. Fully convincing arguments for an against rationing, which was after all only suspended, were not presented in detail. Such a manner of informing society is contrary to the intentions of government. It creates the impression of insensitivity to social reactions.

The Council of Ministers decided to discuss with the trade unions the issues of the restored rationing and also other problems linked with the prospect of full normalization of the market.

The premier recommended that during the next few days the deputy premiers and ministers concerned give detailed, public explanations of the reasons for the decision to restore rationing of fats. He also pointed out that the fundamental duty of all links of the administration is to listen to public opinion and to conduct permanent dialogue with the public when it comes to matters relating to living conditions. Taking into account the infringements committed in the case in question, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a rebuke to Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec. At the same time it was made incumbent on the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services to submit as a matter of urgency personnel conclusions with regard to those persons who were directly responsible. The Council of Ministers also suggest to the supreme cooperative council that it investigate the activity of the Central Board of the Union of Dairy Cooperatives in the matter of planning and organization of supplies of dairy products to the population and regarding the scope and form of information given to the public.

The Council of Ministers expects that the supreme cooperative council, once it has examined and assessed the activity of the Central Board of the Union of Dairy Cooperatives, will present a relevant report to the chairman of the Council of Ministers within a month, as well as presenting the appropriate conclusions to the Central Council of Dairy Cooperatives.

The circumstances accompanying the restoration of fats rationing were considered in the broader context of other problems that are essential for relations between the public and the authorities. The government is aware of the fact that a fruitful fulfillment of its obligations, in accordance with the intentions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, is possible only when it enjoys public approval. It must encompass both the precepts of government policy and concrete measures. It is imperative to improve the credibility of the state authorities of all levels.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, citing his speech at the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum, condemned specific instances of return to arrogance of some representatives of the authorities, symptoms of complacency in regard to bad management, squandering, and carelessness, and even sympathizing with enrichment at social expense.

The investigating bodies of the administration of justice and control have received tasks emerging from the above. The government has also adopted relevant personnel conclusions, at the same time recommending the preparation of more disciplinary measures for the state apparatus.

The Council of Ministers has become acquainted with the results of the extraordinary inspection carried out at the Radom radio works in Gdynia, which confirmed the criminal fact of the construction of a luxurious set of directors' offices at a cost of over Z6.8 million. In this connection it has been established that the first inspection carried out by ministry employees to a considerable degree disregarded the glaring mismanagement.

Minister of Iron, Steel, and Enginering Industry Edward Lukosz has been instructed to draw the necessary disciplinary conclusions regarding the guilty persons and to report the result to the public.

The Council of Ministers examined the conclusions of the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs in connection with irregularites in the activity of the Social Security Agency, particularly in Warsaw, during the first stage of revalorization of pensions. The continuation of energetic actions was recommended, with the aim of removing the irregularites. The chairman of the Council of Ministers accepted the resignation of Henryk Bialczynski from the post of undersecretary of state and as president of the Social Security Agency. The minister of labour, wages, and social affairs was instructed to urgently present information about preparing the Social Security Agency for the introduction of another stage of the system of pensions.

JARUZELSKI SIGNS RESOLUTION ON LITERARY FUND

LD032159 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Army General Wjociech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has signed a Council of Ministers resolution on setting up a literary fund. The fund will use deductions from book valuations made by publishing firms, donations made by the Central Fund for Development of Culture, gifts, and prepayments. The fund's resources will be earmarked for grants for writers and literary translators, for financing particularly important publishing undertakings, the popularization of Polish literature abroad, readers' competitions, and houses of creative work. The bill on setting up the literary fund, the initiative of a national team of party writers made in February this year, will be introduced on the day of its publication in MONITOR POLSKI. At the same time the chairman of the Council of Ministers proposed a government draft on the popularization of culture and rights and obligations of culture workers.

AUTHORITIES BRING CHARGES AGAINST KOR MEMBERS

LD031652 Hamburg DPA in German 1352 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Frankfurt, 3 Nov (DPA) -- Charges have been brought against leading members of the former Polish Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) for planning the violent overthrow of the Constitution. The indictment released today in Frankfurt against imprisoned KOR members Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec, and Zbigniew Romaszewski says that they had "striven for the violent overthrow of the system and the weakening of the defensive power of the PPR by breaching the alliance with the USSR." The sentence for this is between 1 and 10 years.

Solidarity member and chairman of the Radom region, Andrzej Sobieraj, called the imminent case a "Stalinist trial." The accused had worked for rights "to which people throughout the world are entitled," Sobieraj said. Sobieraj and the representative of the Solidarity Aid Committee, Andrzej Wirga stressed that no date has been set for the trial of the KOR people. Last weekend Polish authorities offered to release those concerned and end the case if they left Poland "for a certain time." However, friends of the accused doubt that they would accept such an offer, particularly because this would be connected with the charges that they had Western "protectors" and "principles."

Sobieraj, who was imprisoned for a long time, described the efforts by the Polish authorities to dissolve the "underground" as a fiasco. In spite of all obstacles, Solidarity is growing steadily: "Very many" are in the underground; they live and work completely unobtrusively and are, therefore, unknown to the authorities. The number of those imprisoned for political reasons was given by Wirga as more than 1,000. Some 2,000 people had been sacked for the same reasons and were thus unemployed.

FATHER JANKOWSKI SUMMONED AGAIN BY PROSECUTOR

LD032002 Vatican City International Service in German 1500 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Gdansk -- The father confessor of Lech Walesa, Father Henryk Jankowski, has once again been summoned to appear on 15 November by the Gdansk State Prosecutor's Office. Jankowski, a personal friend of Walesa, is accused of misuse of his office. The charge, which the priest of St Brygyda in Gdansk was handed last Tuesday, refers to the content of several recorded sermons.

SEVENTH NATIONAL DEFENSE LEAGUE CONGRESS HELP

Orzechowski Addresses Session

AU311757 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29-30 Oct 83 p 2

["Text" of speech by Marian Orzechowski, Central Committee secretary and general secretary of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON), at the 28 October session of the Seventh National Defense League Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Esteemed delegates to the Seventh National Defense League Congress: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and Comrade W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, I wish to convey to all participants in this congress and to all members of the National Defense League our warm and cordial greetings and wishes for further achievements in the efforts to strengthen the defense of our socialist homeland.

The PZPR has always valued highly the achievements of the League over many years in ideological-political, patriotic, and defense education of our people, especially of young people. Your activities to spread the idea of people's defense, proletarian internationalism, and the progressive traditions of Polish arms, and to strengthen the ties of the masses of the people with the Polish Armed Forces continue to significantly tap militancy and to foster the attitudes that serve the current and long-term aims of our party and socialist state. Your daily activities impart a deep meaning and measure to the ideological and moral virtues of individuals vis-a-vis the people and the state. You impart a deep meaning to social activities, discipline, courage, and civic responsibility for the people and the state and for their present and future.

The National Defense League and its authorities, circles, and clubs have greatly committed themselves to implementing the political line of the party and government in accordance with the programmatic and statutory enactments. The worthy civic attitude of the League's social aktivs and employees in the country's difficult situation after August 1980 deserves special mention. The League's functionaries and members took up the defense of socialism and its achievements in response to the appeal of the party expressed in the documents of its ninth congress and in Central Committee resolutions and in response to the appeal by the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON]. Today, together with members of other social organiztions, they continue to participate in the process of national accord and rebirth and to help the country overcome its socioeconomic crisis.

Tens of thousands of reserve officers' clubs are active in the League and continue to implement important programmatic tasks with great dedication. They participate in the activities of other social organizations and movements, especially in PRON. They deserve most cordial thanks for these activities.

The PZPR Central Committee addresses words of deep esteem, praise, and thanks to the large numbers of social aktivs, regular soldiers who serve in the League, and civilian employees for their commitment and considerable achievements in preparing young people for honorable military service and for the significant results of their sports, defense, and polytechnical activities, especially among schoolchildren.

Their work in the League's circles and clubs helps prepare thousands and thousands of boys and girls for independent, creative life, for life as citizen-soldiers, as highly skilled specialists, as voluntary social workers -- as people who well understand their duties toward the nation and the state.

Your daily activities over many years show decisively how false are the little theories circulated here and there about the lost generation and bad young people without ideology and ambitions.

All those who have created the present shape of the League through their dedicated efforts over many years deserve the highest praise. They have created the League as an important element of the ideological-educational front, which participates to a great extent in the country's sociopolitical and economic life and has made an enormous contribution to the League's achievements in all sectors of its statutory activities. Their dedication, passionate commitment to social work, and skill in combining individual aspirations with activities for the social good constitute examples of civic, socialist attitudes. Today, on the occasion of the League's seventh congress, the Central Committee appeals to the functionaries and members of this meritorious group to continue their active work in the League and to successfully implement the tasks adopted by the congress for the good of our socialist fatherland.

Enormous tasks are facing us in all sectors of national and state life. Consistent and persevering implementation of the ninth party congress resolution and of the line of socialist renewal is their common denominator. The League has its share in this great national task headed by the PZPR.

It is impossible not to stress at this point the League's increasing importance against the background of the complicated and dangerous international situation. Among the many tasks posed by the national Defense League, we must recognize as most important those tasks that will raise our women's and men's consciousness of the essence and character of the imperialist threats to security and peace. The cynical and criminal aggression against Grenada, whose people sought their own road to social justice, makes obvious the outright physical character of these threats. This aggression was planned in cold blood. We must do whatever we can to ensure that the truth about U.S. policy and about the threat hanging over mankind reaches all our people and becomes a force that integrates them around the Peace Program of the Soviet Union -- a state of the Warsaw Pact.

Esteemed gathering, we do not want to make trivial and exaggerated declarations or formulate some wishful thinking, but we can be sure that PZPR leadership knows and understands your problems and their place and role in our social and state life. That is why, in accordance with our potential, we will support all the initiatives, undertakings, and aspirations that are most effective in implementing the tasks mapped out by your congress.

I wish you fruitful debates.

General Tuczapski Speaks

AU0212Z41 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29/30 Oct 83 p 2

["Text" of speech by General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, chief inspector of territorial defense, at the 28 October session of the Seventh National Defense League Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Comrade delegates, esteemed guests: The 1978-83 accountability period to be summed up and accounted for by this congress has been a special period both with regard to the League's activities and the country's life as a whole. During this period the League has been subjected to various attempts, pressures, and influences, especially in 1980-81, and has undergone a trial in self-determination. During the period in question its regular cadre and social aktivs have also gained in strength and improved.

We should praisingly stress the activities of the League's Main Administration and its Presidium during that period, as attested to by the matters tackled by the plenary sessions of the Main Administration, beginning with the fifth plenum in May 1980 and continuing through the eighth plenum on 27 November 1981, that is, almost on the eve of the introduction of martial law. The common features of these plenums was the constant concern for maintaining initiative in the process of the patriotic-defense upbringing of young people, for protecting them as far as possible from the destructive influence of political extremists, and for development of the necessary attitudes of the League's members.

The principal attention of those organizational groups was also focused on detailing specific tasks for the individual cells of the League.

Imparting a high rank to ideological-educational activities, in particular recognizing the priority of young people's patriotic-defense upbringing, skillfully adapting the forms and methods of activity to the actual situation, and skillfully mapping out the tasks that are most important at a given moment, has enabled the League to survive the period of social upheaval in relatively good condition, to maintain the necessary substance of organizational activities, and to preserve every achievement to date.

In addition, when the introduction of martial law placed an effective obstacle in the way of efforts to dismantle the socialist states, all the League's cells were able to work to stabilize the country's life and to promote social renewal. Thousands and thousands of League members, especially those in the reserve officers' clubs, expressed their support for party policy and for the program of the PRON and unhesitatingly began to implement their appointed tasks in the field. They were active in the order-keeping formations, civic guards, joint patrols composed of soldiers, militiamen, and voluntary militiamen, in antispeculation commissions, and the cells of the Civic Committee for National Salvation and PRON.

In this way they confirmed the correctness of General W. Jaruzelski's statement at the fourth plenum of the Main Administration that the "National Defense League, which is as old as People's Poland, has always responded to the appeals of the party and the people's government, has always been in the midst of the country's socioeconomic life, has participated in the struggle for People's Poland, and has built this Poland." Today we can add to these words that the League defended People's Poland when the political opponent tried to push it into a political, ideological, and economic blind alley in 1980-81.

We are grateful to all functionaries and leading echelons of the National Defense League that helped to implement the process of ideological-political and patriotic-defense upbringing of young people in most difficult times and to realize quite effectively the planned undertakings in favor of the Armed Forces.

It was the young men trained by the League who, in that memorable December of 1981, discharged as soldiers their appointed tasks conscientiously and with a considerable sense of patriotism. It was the drivers trained by the League who at that time demonstrated that they were able to keep their technical equipment in a serviceable state, despite the severe winter conditions and despite the fact that they were far from their bases and were deprived of workshop facilities. The signal specialists, who had also been trained by the League, demonstrated high standards of practical skill at a time when the public system of communications was out of action for obvious reasons. Today we can also see the results of the training provided by the League for the young men of pre-draftee age who are now doing national service.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense I offer my cordial thanks for this enormous work done by the League's aktivs and regular apparatus in order to promote the patriotic and defense upbringing of young men and to prepare them for national military service. I am convinced that this line of work done by all cells of the National Defense League will achieve an important status and will become a telling contribution to the national process of training the young generation of Poles.

I think that the celebrations initiated by the 40th anniversary of the Polish Armed Forces and involving the 40th anniversary of the Polish people's state and of the National Defense League will help promote that work.

This is because those anniversary celebrations are based on rich ideological issues that should be correctly utilized in educational work. These issues prove that our past efforts have not been in vain, that we have amassed rich experience, and that we possess magnificent achievements, which the adversary has tried to thoroughly lessen and debase. We must not waste this opportunity, especially now when ominous sabre rattling can be heard from beyond the ocean under the spurious pretext that the Soviet Union presents a threat and when the combat worth of our Armed Forces and of the entire defense alliance of the fraternal socialist states and the patriotic-defense preparation of our people and the entire national economy are acquiring special significance.

I am convinced that the National Defense League's permanent ties with the Polish People's Armed Forces and the League's activities for their benefit will continue to develop, consolidate, and acquire new values.

This is called for by the reality of the present world and by our constitutional duty to maintain constant readiness to defend socialism and the socialist state.

This is because the world class struggle has been dangerously escalated. U.S. imperialism is trying at any price to change the balance of power and to aggravate the international situation. The present Washington administration and NATO reactionary circles are engaging in a very dangerous game in order to achieve strategic superiority and to tip the scales of the world, local, and qualitative balance of power to their advantage. These are mad and unreal plans.

Taking into account the fact that even today there is almost no difference between a war waged with conventional hardward and a nuclear war, we have to bear in mind that every armed conflict, no matter where, may easily turn into a nuclear catastrophe. For our continent and for the world such a war would be tantamount to a prospect of biological and ecological annihilation and of the civilizing achievements of many generations.

The arms race, in connection with which the United States is spending enormous funds on various projects, including the further miniaturization of weapons, increased accuracy of nuclear weapons, and the construction of new warheads, chemical and neutron missiles, and binary weapons and which is being forced on the countries of the socialist community, is especially dangerous to the present, long-term development of the political-strategic situation. Refusing to give up its plans to achieve its aims with the help of threats to use military means, imperialism attaches great hopes to various forms of large-scale strategic political and ideological subversion and is increasingly applying economic blackmail and various other provocations to the socialist countries. It is also promoting espionage, subversive, and disinformation activity.

Such are the realities of the present world. We must take into account the lessons stemming from the realities in our daily life and organiztional activities. This means that the National Defense League's work is of special importance for defense both in the sphere of influencing large sections of our people and of implementing plans for the benefit of our Armed Forces. Plans should also be implemented for the benefit of civil defense and the population's general self-defense. To be able to accomplish these tasks, the National Defense League must promote extensive cooperation with other social organizations, especially with the Union of Former Regular Servicemen, the Aeroclub of the PPR, the Polish Union of Shortwave Radio Owners, the Polish Scout Union, and other youth organizations. League members and aktivs should play an inspiring role in this cooperation and tackle the issues of defense and of young people's properly organized and coordinated patriotic-defense training.

The accountability period has helped to greatly consolidate the League's social aktivs, in a way has forced it to intensify its activities in some spheres, and has taught its individual cells to work under difficult and complicated conditions. This is why we must not foregt the experience gained during this accountability period. We must learn the necessary lessons from it and properly use them in our further activities.

This has made it possible to get rid, with relative ease, of many shortcomings of the past years, to restore the necessary consistency of organizational work, to relate the League's statutory activities with the implementation of the resolutions passed by the ninth party congress and the ninth party plenum, to ensure the League's participation in implementing government progrms, and to determine the League's place in the national cause of national rebirth. The necessary cooperation with other social domestic and foreign organizations has also been instrumental in this. I hope this cooperation will continue to consolidate, because it has been an important contribution to the establishment of the homogenous front of young people's patriotic and internationalist training. It has also made a contribution to strengthening the ties between our Armed Forces and people and to consolidating the friendship and brotherhood in arms between the Polish People's Armed Forces, the Soviet Army, and the armed forces of the fraternal socialist countries united in the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact.

Expressing once again the thanks of the Ministry of National Defense for your achievements to dete and the correct lines of statutory work, I wish the League further successful activities.

WIEJACZ VIEWS ARMS RACE, SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD241646 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 Oct. -- RZECZPOSPOLITA today carries an extensive article by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz who presents comprehensively the Polish view of the state of international relations, especially in Europe. Excerpts:

"People's Poland -- an ally of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, a member of the Warsaw Treaty defensive community -- takes part in creating the peaceful foreign policy of our camp, actively participates in working out and presenting proposals and initiatives aimed at checking the arms race, weakening military confrontation and starting a real disarmament.

"Our stand is simple and clear. We believe that the arms race, including its new phase launched in Europe, must not continue to be the element shaping international situation. Hence, it must be checked and the process of genuine arms reduction, the reduction of nuclear arms in particular, must be opened.

"A programme guaranteeing the accomplishment of these goals was prepared and presented in the Political Declaration of the States-parties to the Warsaw Treaty last January 5."

"It places a special stress on the need for agreement at the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of intermediate nuclear arms in Europe, an agreement based on an honest balance sheet of the forces stationed in Europe and taking into account the sine qua non condition of all disarmament negotiations -- the principle of equality of sides and equal security.

"It is just these elements which (?are blatantly) ignored by and its allies whose proposals seemingly testifying to the U.S. their felxibility and, according to the authors, subjected to significant modifications, are nothing else but a haughtily presented demand for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament.

"We fully support the initiatives of the Soviet Union. The striving for a just agreement is a characteristic feature of the Soviet stand at the Geneva negotiations. Hence the successive modifications of the Soviet proposals meeting half-way the wishes of the other side.

"But there is a limit which cannot be crossed. This limit is determined by the security interests of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist states. Their violation caused by the start of the deployment of new American nuclear arms in Western Europe will prompt the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty to take steps guaranteeing the restoration of parity, both in the European and strategic dimension. We are at one with these moves. This solidarity stems from the certainty that this concerns the Polish reason of state, the existence of the Polish state and nation."

"European security plays an important -- perhaps decisive -- role in the cause of preservation of peace, liquidation of the threat of new war, especially a nuclear one.

"The present state of affairs on our continent does not give reasons for optimism, the more so that also other planes of international relations, other regions, are a far cry from the expectations of millions of inhabitants of our planet. But we are far from wringing our hands and passively submitting to the course of developments.

"Our approach to the future of Europe, the world peace is best characterized by a passage from General Wojciech Jaruzelski's interview for the Soviet Televison. 'Though the situation is so difficult, we are not losing the conviction that peace can be saved. Supported by the worldwide peaceful striving of the working people, the countries of the socialst community will put a stop to the march of war'."

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON AMNESTY LAW

LD031834 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 Nov [date as received] The deadline has passed for voluntary disclosure of criminal activity provided for by the Amnesty Law. The Executive of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) made an appeal to the Polish Sejm a few days ago to extend the duration of the Amnesty Law.

Deputy director of the Interior Ministry's Investigation Bureau Major Jerzy Karpacz told PAP that a total of 678 people turned themselves in by October 31, 1983. About 20 percent of them were active in underground structures and performed various functions at a national, regional or factory level.

Karpacz underscored that those who had not made up their minds to voluntarily disclose criminal activity by October 31, should be aware that under the present law repressive actions may be taken against them.

A total of 1,427 people benefited from the Amnesty Law. 533 of them had their sentences remitted, and law suits for another 797 people wre dropped.

After last July 22, only 83 people, sentenced or temporarily arrested for politically-motivated crimes, stayed in prison or investigative arrest. This number includes also members of the leadership of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) who received legally valid sentences, and extreme activists of the former Solidarnosc alongside organizers and activists of the anti-state group called the KOR Social Self-Defence Committee, all under temporary arrest.

ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON MARXIST VLAUES

LD032023 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Nov -- In an interview entitled "For Intellectual Hegemony of Marxism," given to the ARGUMENTY weekly, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski said inter alia:

"Taking advantage of the fact that the practice of the decade of the 1970s depreciated the significance of such goals and slogans as social justice, equality, people's power and self-governance, anti-socialist forces, including the Solidarnosc union, tried to prove that it is they who are the guarantor of the implementation of these slogans and that one should seek different ways and means than those proposed by Poland's political system and the party.

"In order to combat socialism in Poland, anti-Communist forces had to refer exactly to the fundamental socialist assumptions. This indicates how deeply these ideals are rooted in Poland. As long as the problem of social justice, class differentiation and the struggle of the classes will exist and as long as the idea of equality and people's power will demand implementation, the sources of attractiveness of the socio-political vision of scientific socialism will never dry up," Orzechowski said.

"The 13th PUWP CC plenary session judged that today it was important to further develop Marxist research and to actively link it to political, economic and social practice. The source of the strength of Marxism in science, culture and in general has always been the fact that it gave fairly full and correct answers of contemporary times.

"What we aim at is intellectual hegemony of Marxism and Leninism. This is natural consequence of political, social and economic hegemony of the working class.

"As for the question of dialogue, I imagine that none of its participants will conceal who he is, that he will be aware that he represents his own reasons and systems of values and that perhaps there are convergent values in these systems that are worth defining and should be defined.

"Socialism is this integrating force that, like the force of love of homeland, will gather most working people and most Polish women and men. That is why there is a need and necessity of dialogue on every plane, a dialogue not avoiding differences and not concealing what I termed as the notion of ideological identity," Orzechowski said.

PAWLOWSKA VIEWS SOCIETY'S PLURALISM, CHURCH

AU021545 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29/30 Oct 83 pp 3-4

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "The Party's First Duty -- Always at the Forefront, Always Among People"]

[Excerpt] Marxism-Leninism regards as one of the revolutionary party's most important tasks the creation of a new consciousness among the masses, including among the working class. This cannot happen and is not happening without encountering resistance from the old consciousness. This resistance is a struggle, since this old consciousness is being supported in various ways, even if it means partially modifying it.

The old consciousness is still very strong among our society for numerous complicated historical reasons. In any case, compared to the entire changability of the world, consciousness changes most slowly of all, which is evidenced by history. And since the party as the vanguard cannot avoid the duty to create the new consciousness among the masses, it must also join in the struggle in this sphere, which it has unanimously expressed at the 13th plenum.

By the way, this plenum has also determined the chief opponents in this struggle, whose unmasking will make them powerless. The differences in political views among our society are very great, omitting the extent to which some of these views are only superficial emotions deprived of any deeper motivation. It is difficult to imagine that these differences will quickly merge, or even that they will begin to merge. There is a limit to political security which, in terms of the world balance of forces, is also the limit to national security. Therefore, there can be no turning back from the struggle against political views that violate constitutional principles and violate Poland's international alliances. The holders of these views and other apologists must be ruthlessly unmasked. No citizen who sincerely and honestly regards goepolitical interests as a fact in favor of the Polish-Soviet alliance is a political opponent, although there should be no people in our party who reason this way. But everyone who sows the seeds of anti-Sovietism in the minds of anyone using any arguments whatsoever is a political opponent.

There is obvious pluralism in world outlook among our society, together with a very wide extent of Chatholic thinking whose depth cannot be assessed. We also have believers in the party, and it is no use shutting our eyes to this. The road to secularizing our society is still extremely long. But we do have a secular state and secular educational institutions. And all the citizens of this state without exception must recognize this political fact. Everyone who exceeds this limit, everyone who misuses his religious feelings in order to support reactionary consciousness and to support militantly aggressive clericalism must be unmasked, also for the benefit of the freedom of conscience of believers.

The subject matter of moral consciousness and the system of moral values are very complicated. Politics, worldly views, social traditions, and living conditions all affect them. We are trying, in accordance with our party's ideology, to spread the conviction that "to be" is more important than "to have." We are trying to convince people of the superiority of common welfare to individual welfare and about the supreme honor of human work. Yet there are thousands of people among us to whom possession means more than personality, private interests have priority, and prestige depends not on work but on money. If there were less people like this we would be bound to emerge from the crisis more quickly. Even so, it is not against these people in general that we are waging the sharpest battle -- after all it takes time for changes to be made to people's consciousness -- but against those who exceed the permissible limits. For whoever satisfies his egoistic aims by breaking the law and the accepted principles of coexistence and whoever propagates corruption and parasitism by means of bribery or favoritism deserves to be fought, for he is also the holder and spreader of the old consciousness that stems from another political framework, one that is hostile to socialism.

GLEMP, CHURCH OFFICIALS VISIT VATICAN, HUNGARY

Pope Receives Glemp, Others

LD202002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Yesterday evening Pope John Paul II received Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland; Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, archbishop of Krakowe, and Alfons Nossol, the bishop of Opole, in audience. They were taking part in the World Episcopal Synod.

Following the end of the Episcopal Synod session in the Vatican, the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, and Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz left Rome to travel to Hungary for a visit, where they will take part in the ecclesiastical ceremonies to mark the 300th anniversary of the Vienna relief.

Glemp Delegation Returns Home

LD010437 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation of the Episcopate of Poland, which at the invitation of Cardinal Laslo Lekai, the primate of Hungary, participated in Church ceremonies connected with 300th anniversary of the liberation of Esztergom by the Army of Jam III Sobieski, has returned home. The delegation was headed by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, and included Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Krakow metropolitan, and Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz, Wroclaw metropolitan.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SFRY OFFICIAL VISIT

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU031232 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1227 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1983 -- Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and the homeland, for socialism.

The ceremony was attended by Romanian and Yugoslav officials. A military guard lined up in front of the memorial presented arms. The state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were played. After the wreath was laid, a moment's silence was observed. The rotunda and the ensemble of the memorial were then seen round.

Spiljak-Ceausescu Talks

LD032257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2058 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Romanian top level talks, which were continued in Bucharest this afternoon, were largely devoted to a closer examination of certain questions already raised in the sphere of bilateral and international relations. During yesterday's talks the delegation heads, Mika Spiljak and Nicolae Ceausescu, put forward a number of proposals and initiatives for the speedier and more fruitful development of bilateral economic relations. Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade, dealt with the same matter this afternoon. This morning, as chairmen of the Yugoslav and Romanian parts of the joint Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation, they examined certain problems together with their associates. They acquainted the delegation heads with certain aspects of the recent session of this committee in Belgrade.

Today's dialogue, on the whole, showed that the fundamental conviction prevailed that opportunities exist for the Yugoslav and Romanian economies to cooperate more closely. This could be realized primarily through broader basing of industrial cooperation through joint construction of more major projects, through the devising of new forms of cooperation for mutual benefit, and through joint ventures in so-called third markets. Both sides expressed the view that development in this direction could be considerably aided by the experience gained in joint enterprises such as the construction of the hydro-electrical power systems on the Danube, and the cooperation between the petrochemical combines in Pancevo and Temesvar.

Certain suggestions in this sphere were given to Yugoslav businessmen working in Bucharest at this evening's 1-hour conversation with the Yugoslav delegation, which included Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary; Milenko Bojanic; Ambassador Milos Melovski, and others. Among other things, it was stated that current Yugoslav-Romanian dialogue had created even more favorable conditions for a more intensive development of economic cooperation than has been the case in recent years. This was confirmed in part by individual businessmen who pointed to some new examples of mutually beneficial cooperation, but also to certain difficulties. For this reason it was suggested to the Yugoslav businessmen that they should initiate new forms of cooperation with their Romanian partners since new and increasingly favorable conditions were presenting themselves for this. This year's commodity exchange and economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania showed that significant and crucial success had been achieved here.

This afternoon's dialogue between the two presidents and their associates could not fail to deal with the increasingly dangerous developments in the international situation. In this connection it was stressed that Yugoslav-Romanian relations showed how far the adopted principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, from Helsinki to Madrid, on respect for the independence, sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries could become the rule for conduct in good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Views were also exchanged today on certain international problems alarming the modern world. In this context the desire of Yugoslavia and Romania to cooperate at the international level was reaffirmed. This related primarily to the two countries making efforts to reestablish a climate of trust among nations, for which decisive assistance should come from the forthcoming conference in Stockholm on trust, security and disarmament.

Attention was also paid to the increasing role that small and medium-sized countries, the nonaligned world and the United Nations should have in sovling the vital problems of the modern world. The increasingly difficult economic position of the developing countries, which are the worst hit by the consequences of the world economic crisis, was also emphasized.

Visit To Ploiesti Enterprise

AU032032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1983 -- The president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mika Spiljak, was guest in the morning of November 3 of the working collectivity of the "1 Mai" enterprise of Ploiesti, a unit representative for the development level of the Romanian industry, for its capacity of producing complex, high-tech equipment.

On the visit the distinguished guest was accompanied by Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council.

The director of the enterprise, Dumitru Gheoca, informed the guests about the profile and main development stages of that unit which has been operating for more than three quarters of a century.

Learning with interest about the performances of those modern equipment, the president of the SFRY Presidium was highly appreciative of the technical inventiveness of the Ploiesti collectivity, of the results scored there. The Yugoslav guest analysed, together with the experts present, the possibilities of further developing the cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia in the domain of oilfield equipment as well.

Then, Mika Spiljak visited the centre of Ploiesti municipality. Walking round that area, the distinguished guest had the possibility of getting acquainted with the town-building achievements which have fundamentally changed the look of this powerful industrial centre of the country in recent years.

Many residents of Ploiesti warmly welcomed Mika Spiljak expressing thus the feelings of friendship characteristic of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations.

Pungan-Bojanovic Economic Talks

AU032038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2018 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1983 — On November 3, the co-chairmen of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Milenko Bojanovic, secretary for foreign trade, conducted talks thoroughly examining questions related to the development of the Romanian-Yugoslav economic cooperation actions, to the further expansion and diversification of bilateral commercial exchanges.

Tangible measures were set for substantially developing mutual goods exchanges. Likewise, aspects were approached of the intensification of cooperation in production.

INTERNATIONAL TU SESSION BEGINS IN BUCHAREST

AU031523 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1231 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/11/1983 -- The proceedings of the 35th session of the administrative committee of the Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees, attended by representatives of similar trade unions in 18 countries, started in Bucharest, on November 3.

Questions related to the intensification of the TU activity for the improvement of work and life conditions and the increase of their contribution to the settlement of the major issues of the international life are written down on the agenda of the session.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING DPRK ENVOY

AU031522 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1233 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/11/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 3 Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania.

A talk took place on the occasion that proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

AU031524 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1315 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/11/1983 — President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 3 Philip McKearney who presented his credentials as ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Romania. Handing over the credentials, Ambassador Philip McKeanrney conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship and best wishes from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and wishes of welfare to the Romanian people.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message conveyed and addressed in turn Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II best wishes and wishes of prosperity to the British people.

After the ceremony of the presentation of the letters of credence, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and Ambassador Philip Mckearney conversed most cordially.

ALBANIAN-EMIGRES DEMONSTRATION PROTESTED

LD032059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 3 Nov 83

["Press conference at Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- In answer to a question from reporters relating to anti-Yugoslav demonstrations by Albanian emigres in front of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, Svetislav Vujovic, spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said, among other things:

"Demonstrations by Albanian irredentists in Strasbourg are an open hostile act against Yugoslavia, its consititutional order and integrity, directly aimed against friendly relations between the two countries." The spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs expressed astonishment that the French authorities gave approval for the demonstrations and thereby made it possible for French territory to be used for such attempts to undermine Yugoslavia.

PLANINC RECEIVES EC ENVOY CREDENTIALS

LD032314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received the credentials of the newly-appointed head of the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in the SFRY, Albert Maes, whom she received afterwards for a friendly talk. The reception was also attended by Tarik Ajanovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

KOSOVO DEFENSE CENTER FOUNDATION STONE LAID

LD021851 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Pristina, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sefcet Jasari, Kosovo Presidency president, today laid the foundation stone for an all-people's defense and social self-protection teaching center for the province in Ajvalija village, near Pristina. This will be the first institution in Kosovo where cadres will be trained for the purposes of all-people's defense, territorial defense and other aspects of social self-protection.

Speaking about the center's importance, Lieutenant General Fadilj Curanoli, commander of the Kosovo Provincial Territorial Defense Headquarters, said the teaching center will be equipped with modern cubicles and classrooms accommodating 100 pupils. The construction of the center will take a year and will cost 80 million dinars.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEMBERS MEET PRESS REPRESENTATIVES

LD032309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- A meeting was held today at the LCY Central Committee Presidium with representatives of the public press, secretaries of basic LC organizations and action conferences, chief and executive editors and chairmen of publishing councils, where they discussed implementation of the conclusions of the sixth LCY Central Committee session.

Taking part in the talks were Dragoslav Markovic, president, and Dimce Belovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and an introductory comment was made by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the Presidium. The meeting noted, according to reports, that lively activity has been and is being conducted in the editorial offices, above all in the League of Communists basic organizations, with regard to the realization of these conclusions, which contributes to furthering the work of the public press. In most newspapers the situation which, in some of them, gave rise to various ideopolitical errors and infiltration by antiself-management ideologies, is gradually being overcome. However, we are still encountering attempts at imposing views on the special role of journalism and freedom of the press on an unacceptable basis, it was stated in the discussion.

The most important task of communists and all workers in the public press at this time is to ensure the involved and responsible activity of the public press in the realization of the economic stabilization program. In this connection it was said at the meeting that the majority of journalists and newspapers try to act as a stimulus, critically and constructively, and to provide information on everything of significance in this area.

Participants in the discussion also pointed out the problems which journalists encounter, regarding the availability of some sources of information, the variety of standpoints and assessments on the same questions and so on. It was concluded that further realization of the conclusions of the sixth LCY Central Committee session must be directly linked with the involvement of the public press in implementing the tasks arising from the conclusions of the tenth LCY Central Committee session, which is at the same time the duty of all organizations of the LC organs.

INCREASED 1983 FEDERAL BUDGET PROPOSED

AU281744 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 83 p 3

[J. Kesic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 Oct -- "The Federal Executive Council has proposed to increase the Federation's budget for this year by 16.33 billion dinars. If this proposal is accepted, the Federal funds in 1983 will amount to about 261.7 billion dinars instead of the 245.3 billion, as previously planned."

Explaining this proposal yesterday at the session of the SFRY Assembly Committee for the Budget of the Federation, Egon Padovan, assistant Federal secretary for finance, said that the increase could be covered by revenue sources because in the first 8 months of the year revenue from the basic taxes on trade increased by 31 percent and the contributions from the republics and provinces increased by 21 percent as compared with the planned increases of 25 and 17 percent respectively. According to the proposal of the Federal Executive Council, 60.6 percent of the budget increase will be used for veterans and disability insurance in the following amounts: 7.8 billion dinars for veterans and war disability pensions, 1.8 billion for the military personnel's insurance, and 209.4 million as an allotment to the Montenegrin Republic community for pensions and disability insurance. In addition to these allotments, 2.2 billion dinars will be alloted to the Yugoslav People's Army, 510 million to Kosovo as supplementary funds, 160 million to the Federation to meet its commitments for the Sarajevo Olympic Winter Games, and another 3.5 billion to the Federation to meet its other obligations. The largest part of this latter amount will be used to meet the costs of differences in foreign exchange rates in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and to increase personal incomes of employees of the federal administration organs by 12 percent retroactively to June. A total of 338 million dinars will be used for international membership fees and 775.3 million for the Federation's material expenses.

During the preliminary discussion on this proposal of the Federal Executive Council at today's session of the Committee for the Budget of the Federation, most speakers expressed their disagreement with the proposal. "Thus, the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said that 1.5 billion dinars would not be enough for the Secretariat to perform its basic functions normally in the period to the end of the year, even though only a few months ago officials of the same Secretariat had said that 1.2 billion dinars would be enough to meet its most basic needs. And representative of the Yugoslav People's Army said that 2.2 billion dinars would not be enough for the Army because this year the Army has expenses of about 17 billion dinars which have not been covered."

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES CHAMBER DEBATES ECONOMY

LD032051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 3 Nov 83

["Opening Speeches at Session of Chamber of Republics and Provinces" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council, speaking in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces today, emphasized that in spite of the well-known difficulties, conditions have been created for the revival of production and that a positive trend has been recorded in the past months. This does not mean, however, that all the difficulties have been overcome, he added in his report on the accumulative and reproductive capabilities of the economy.

The unfavorable trends in the previous period, Pejovski continued, have influenced the weakening and reduction of the reproductive and accumulative capabilities of the economy. Last year the rate of accumulative capabilities was reduced to 4.8 percent (in 1981 it was 5.6 percent), while in the first half of this year it was maintained at the level of the final 6-month period of last year. Slight positive trends have been recorded in the economies of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slovenia and Kosovo, a drop in Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia and Vojvodina, while in Serbia the situation remains at last year's level. The average reproductive capability of the domestic economy of 8.6 percent last year and 4.6 percent in the first 6 months of this year is also rather low and hinders the normal reproduction of the economy. In the less developed republics and in Kosovo the situation is even less favorable. Continuing his speech, Mito Pejovski spoke about losses in the economy and said that they increased rapidly last year and this year. In the first half of this year they are greater than in the whole of last year and amount to 74.6 billion dinars. It is clear that losses represent the main problem, which has a negative effect on the accumulative and reproductive capability of the economy in all parts of the country. All this, Pejovski said, calls for very urgent measures, otherwise the consequences for the economy may be catastrophic. With this in mind the Federal Executive Council concluded that these problems must be taken into consideration in the preparation of the measures of economic policy for next year. In accordance with the directions of the long-term program of economic stabilization, measures are envisaged in the resolution which should lead to an improvement in the state of the economy as a whole and therefore also to strengthening its accumulative and reproductive capabilities.

The regulations with regard to the procedure and determination of a prices regime are not uniformly resolved for the same products and services in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and this leaves room for the communities to progress and the competent organs of sociopolitical communities to observe the decisions issued on prices and the established criteria for fixing prices in different ways, Luka Reljic, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, said at today's session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

Retail prices have increased in the first 7 months of 1983 by 20.1 percent and in October this increase has reached 41.9 percent. Inflation reached 31.5 percent in July 1983, and increased to 4-.7 percent in October. Manufacturers' prices in the first 7 months of 1983 increased by 16.9 percent and in September reached an increase of 30.3 percent. Our basic orientation must be to establish more harmonious relations on the market by economic policy measures as a whole and thereby to reduce inflation. However, we cannot expect that economic policy measures alone will remove the pressures for a high increase of prices in the short term. It is quite clear that more effectively determined forms of social control of prices at all levels and on the part of all social subjects will be necessary for some time. Measures of social control of prices are meaningful only so long as they are consistently, uniformly and uncompromisingly implemented on a unified Yugoslav market, Reljic said.

DEFENSE COMMITTEES DISCUSS FIRE PROTECTION

LD032219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coratian 1552 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Zagreb, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- A joint session of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and the Committees for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Socialist Republic of Croatia today examined information concerning the organization and activity of the Committes for all-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in this republic. At the session, chaired by Josip Vrhovec, particular attention was paid to the measures to be taken to improve social organization in fire protection in the coastal area where, as is well known, a considerable increase in the number of fires was registered this summer, especially in Dalmatia.

Expressing the view that apart from objective circumstances, such as the long drought, it is important to establish the subjective weaknesses and weaknesses in organization, both in prevention of fires and in effective intervention against them, the Croat League of Communists Central Committee and the Committees for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection set out the basic tasks if an action program in this republic to help meet the next tourist season in a better prepared way. This program is to be an integral part of overall social self-protection along with legal measures and the responsibility and actions of a more effective expert organization, integral social action in this sphere is of the utmost importance, it was stated at the session.

Concerning the information of the organization and activity of the Committees of all-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, on which broader and fuller discussion will be held at the next session, stress was laid on the coordinating and directing functions of these committees in the sphere of all people's defense and social self-protection and their role in stimulating all social subjects in their execution of tasks in this sphere.

CKREBIC AT PLENUM ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

AU032200 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Report on the 12th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in Belgrade on morning of 3 November -- passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpts] Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, stressed in his opening report that the necessary material prerequisites and subjective forces exist in Serbia for a direct implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

"We have a clear program of long-term economic stabilization which has been adopted in a democratic manner in conformity with our system, with an equal participation and agreement of all the republics and both provinces, and with the comprehensive support of all the Yugoslav public. It is now clear to every working man and citizen that without serious changes we cannot get out of the difficulties in which we are, and that these changes are expected in the sphere of both economic and political activities.

"One should also add the more and more prominent awareness that the most important thing is no longer to explain that the changes we are undertaking are necessary, but that we must at once begin the process of changing and adjusting our economy, our economic system, our overall behavior, and our views in the direction we have determined."

It is a fact, Dusan Ckrebic went on to say, that we are still at the beginning and that essential changes have not yet started. The chief distinguishing marks of economic stabilization are still restrictions, reduction of consumption, and an unequal adjustment of the economic and social subjects to the demands of stabilization. Ckrebic stressed that the biggest problems are now concentrated in industrial and workers centers, such as Belgrade, Nis, Kraljevo, Kragujevac, and other large towns.

"Here we have a large number of production capacities, and they are now faced with a shortage of production materials and raw materials and are pronouncedly interdependent, which after all is the mark of a developed economy. Here we have a workers class which lives almost exclusively on personal incomes. In these communities, social problems -- housing, communal, supply problems -- are naturally more pronounced, and there is a shortage of social projects, means to satisfy cultural needs, and the like. The LC must develop its fueling for these problems to the maximum, and with its activities it must stimulate all the factors in our system so that they will, in conformity with their responsibilities and opportunities, solve more efficiently especially those problems which lead to serious checks especially in production.

"It is not necessary to prove that the key problem in the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program is the conviction of the workers class that the measures which are being taken in society will lead to a better tomorrow."

Dusan Ckrebic then pointed out the wide social actions in the implementation of the long-term program initiated in Vojvodina and Kosovo. It is necessary that, even in these difficult and complex economic operations conditions, solutions for an accelerated development of Kosovo be found.

Further in his speech, Ckrebic assessed that the ideological and political struggle in the coming period will be waged on the dividing line which distinguishes, on the one hand, a resolute implementation of the long-term program, implying economic laws and responsibility for income, and on the other hand, political voluntarism camouflaged under our conditions most frequently by an alleged worry about social and political repercussions. The latter means nothing but a postponement of the necessary measures. Our own experience indicates that under any kind of pressure, the track of economic reform can easily be abandoned, Ckrebic warned.

He added: "To abandon the track of the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization would mean a defeat whose price will be not only a development slowed down in the long run, but also the danger of abandoning the essential characteristics of our socialist, self-managing, and independent community. If one proceeds from the very clear fact, which is also confirmed by the conclusions of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee, that inestimably difficult economic, social, and political problems would arise if the program of long-term economic stabilization were to be deviated from, it becomes very clear that the realization of the long-term program is the only possibility for us.

"We are facing the question whether we will persevere or whether we will yield to any resistance or difficulty, lose our self-confidence, enter into rotten compromises, and especially nourish partial interests. A real danger of making the clear positions of the program relative is always present, and we must not only reckon with it but we must struggle against it with arguments." Ckrebic expressed his conviction that the LC has the strength to fight in every community for a concrete implementation of the position on economic responsibility which is inscribed in the stabilization program. Further in his speech, the president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia spoke about the major changes in the economic system of the whole country envisaged in the first stage of the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Consistently implementing the long-term program, we must be aware that we are realizing our responsibility for the development of Serbia, as well as a part of the responsibility which we have for the country as a whole, its development and its prospects. We must not allow short-term, daily, partial interests to be in any sense a reason for beclouding the long-term common interests, the LC, its members, organizations, and leaderships at all levels bear the greatest responsibility for this, Dusan Ckrebic stressed in his opening report.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-CZECHOSLOVAK COMMODITY TRADE -- Prague, October 28 (TANJUG) -- A protocol on 1984 Yugoslav-Czechoslavak commodity trade, providing for a 1.7 billion dollars' worth of goods and services to be exchanged, was signed here today (Friday). This is about 4 per cent above the projected rate for this year. Yugoslav exports to Czechoslovakia will include machines and equipment, farm and food products, tobacco, bauxite, non-ferrous and other metals, minerals, chemical and pharmaceutical products and raw materials, textiles, footwear and other consumer goods. Under the protocol, Czechoslovak exports to Yugoslavia will consist of different kinds of equipment, commercial and passenger cars, tractors, trolley cars, farm machinery, coking coal, rolled goods and other products. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 28 Oct 83 LD]

SRZENTIC IN DENMARK -- Copenhagen, Oct 26 (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and Denmark are well developed in all areas, it was emphasized here today, at the talks between Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluetter and President of the Yugoslav Assembly Vojo Srzentic. It was indicated that possibilities exist for enlarging bilateral cooperation, especially on commodity exchange, industrial coproduction, and joint marketing in third countries. The Yugoslav side expressed interest in Danish experience in agriculture. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 26 Oct 83 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLAN WRITERS -- Belgrade, Oct 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav and Angolan writers signed their first agreement on cooperation in Belgrade today, Saturday. The five-year agreement envisages for writers of the two countries to cooperate on a reciprocal basis, to hold consultations and contribute to spreading the literature of the country in their own. The Yugoslav and the Angolan organizations have decided also to establish a regular exchange of literary works and periodicals and to study possibilities for compiling anthologies of the two countries literary achievements. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 29 Oct 83 LD]